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ROYAL ... OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ...

FLYING INDRA

Artist—M. A. Siddiki.

I. C. S.

THE SERVICE WHICH BELIES ITS NAME!

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THE LAST INTERVIEW

A Sophisticated Story Of A Modern Miss In Search Of A Job

By C. N.

IT WAS just about ten o'clock in the morning when Sheela joined in the queue and narrowing her eyes looked searchingly at the bridge for the 'A' route bus.

She glanced at her watch, at the long line of passengers in front of her, and heaved a short, impatient sigh. She cast a resigned look at the vast, dark clouds overhead and quickly opened her umbrella before the shower could touch her. Yet Sheela loved the cool rain, and the keen, cool wind which tried to tear the umbrella away from her hand. She always felt that she was fighting with the wind and she enjoyed the fight.

The screeching brakes of the bus reminded her that she was at a bus-stop. For a few minutes she was engaged in walking slowly on with the procession of passengers which was losing itself in the bus, afraid all the while that her high heels would slip on the smooth pavement. The next bus accepted Sheela and as she plopped into the only vacant seat behind the driver she looked for a place to keep her streaming umbrella.

It began spoiling her sari as she held it in her left hand and it spoiled the other occupant's trousers when transferred into the right one. It was an awkward little situation, and awkward situations did not appeal to Sheela. So, she placed her bag on her lap, very rigidly held the umbrella in front of her and tried to look unconcerned and composed. It was then that she heard a deep, quiet voice saying casually to her, "Better keep it in this corner—May I?" And before she knew what was happening her umbrella was taken from her and snugly deposited in the corner.

"Thank you. It was really so thoughtful of you", said Sheela genuinely. The man beside her mumbled a formal "it's all right" and looked out of the window. Sheela considered her reflexion in the window-pane behind the driver's back. Reassured that such attention from men was hers by right she tried to see what her companion looked like. But she could not make out much.

The bus ran on and with it Sheela's wandering thoughts. She remembered her various admirers—College-beaux, serious scholars and lecturers, and in particular a poetic little chap with wistful eyes. The bus gave a violent jerk and stopped at a busy crossing. Sheela suddenly became aware of the young man beside her. He was turning over some sheets filed in a much-used blue office-file-sheets covered with pen-and-ink drawings which looked and also did not look like cartoons. She wondered what her neighbour could be. Was he a cartoonist? Did he illustrate school-books? Or would he get down near the School of Arts? Wondering thus she automatically looked at the opposite pane. She had barely noted his shapely square chin when he looked up from his file and his eyes twinkled with amusement as he caught her conning his reflexion.

Sheela turned her face to see if an open window would help her to look out. But the rain poured in torrents and all windows were closed. "Beastly weather, isn't it!" remarked her companion comfortingly. Sheela muttered her monosyllabic agreement and kept quiet.

Sheela cursed the rain. In one of her mischievous moments she had applied for three curious jobs and curiously enough she was to be interviewed for all the three on one and the same day. And she was very angry that the rain had spoiled her beautiful sari and also a good deal of the fun of going job-hunting. Unknowingly she again looked at the pane opposite and met his eyes. She was displeased with herself. What did she mean by allowing an utter stranger to catch her peeping at him? And she got out of the bus quite in a huff.

As Sheela presented herself before the gaudily dressed "be-spectacled head-mistress of the "Ladies' Academy"—a girls' school housed in a ramshackle building—she was seized with a sudden repulsion towards the teacher's calling. The head-mistress looked at her absently, "I don't think you can be admitted now. We are already overcrowded", she said.

"I haven't come for admission", said Sheela quietly.

"Not come for admission? Then—Gracious Heavens! Are you the young lady who applied for a post here? Thanks ever so much for coming, my dear:—Well, let's first fix up your Time-Table. Will you do English with Std. I, and History and Geography with Std. V—and surely you can teach Sanskrit to Stds. IV and VI. But you will do me a personal favour if you agree to do Maths. with the Matric—And of course,"

Sheela held up her hand in protest, "Just a moment, please, what would be my pay?

The head-mistress looked uncomfortable.

"You mean—er—why, we generally—ahem—you know you are only a graduate; and thousands graduate every year . . . ."

Sheela understood, collected her bag and umbrella, and turning her back on the noble profession of teaching, walked to the Marine Drive for her next interview. She stopped in front of the massive, five-storied 'Lily Cottage' and marvelled at the absurdity of its name. In a few moments she stood before its mistress, a woman of an untellable age and a synthetic complexion. Reclining on a luxurious sofa she was turning over the pages of an illustrated magazine devoted to Society news. She motioned Sheela to a chair and asked "How old are you?"

Twenty-three" replied Sheela grudgingly.

"Really! You don't look a day more than twenty. What cream do you use?"

"Sunshine and air in plenty. I am not so particular about creams", flung back Sheela.

"Is that so? Well, what do you do to make your eye-lashes look so long?"

Sheela looked up rather coldly, "Nothing. That's a family trait of ours."

"Oh, is it?" and she folded her magazine and tapping her left hand with it said, "I am sorry young lady, but I don't think you will make me a good companion. You look too young for your age—you won't let me know your beauty-aids. Besides—"

But Sheela wasn't there to hear the rest. Once out of the building Sheela avidly breathed the cool sea-breezes and felt refreshed. The sun shone pleasantly through a rift in the clouds as she briskly made her way towards the office of the 'Eastern Publicity Co.' The Manager eyed her approvingly as she stood before him with her usual intrepid smile playing on her curved lips. His probings into her qualifications were searching but sympathetic. Deciding that she would be a valuable addition to his staff he sent her immediately to his assistant for detailed instructions regarding her duties.

Announced by the office-boy Sheela lightly stepped into the Assistant Manager's room and looked at the man behind the table. As she simultaneously noted his square chin and the much-used blue file that lay on the table Sheela stopped electrified. He looked up and cried out in his surprise, "Oh, is that you?" But before the words were fully out of his mouth Sheela turned back on her heels, ran through the corridor out on the street and made straight for the bus-stop. But her temples throbbed, her ears were very hot and in her attempts to cross the road hastily she had to play a good deal of hide and seek with speeding cars.

And when she got into the bus she was upset because there was no room for her and she had to give all her attention to balancing herself on her high heels in the swaying bus. Just then some one offered his seat to her and she was too tired to decline. At the nxt stop her neighbour got down and some one with a square chin sat beside her, but Sheela was too much absorbed in her thoughts to notice it. She leaned back in her seat, morosely viewed the pouring rain and felt like crying. Suddenly she remembered she had not bought her ticket. And just as she dived into her bag for money she heard her neighbour say quietly "Don't bother; I've already bought your ticket." She looked at him and started. She had an impulse to get out of the bus. But she felt very, very tired. Her hands trembled as she closed her bag and drew the end of her sari tightly round her shoulders.

He leaned towards her. "It wasn't fair of you to run away like that from my office. What am I to say to the boss when he asks for an explanation?"

"I'm sorry," muttered Sheela.

"You see," he continued "you impressed the boss quite a lot, he will be furious with me to-morrow to find I frightened you away."

Sheela smiled maliciously, "I'll write to him saying I don't want the job."

"Will you?" he said dubiously, "but that doesn't mend my position."

"Well, I can't do anything more" said Sheela with emphasis.

But he went on musingly. "It's a pity you aren't taking the job. I am sure you have the necessary talent for this kind of work—"

"Do stop that, please. Otherwise I shall get out here", burst out Sheela in exasperation.

"For Heaven's sake, don't" he said coolly." The bus is such a warm and comfortable place when it is pouring like hell outside."

Sheela did not answer. She stared and stared out of the blurred window-pane till her eyes ached. Her companion was silent. The bus ran smoothly for a while and then waded through a stretch of muddy rain-water.

"Doesn't this yellow water remind you of tea?" he said dreamily, turning towards Sheela. She tried to suppress a smile. Was he not just a big baby?

"What are you smiling at?" he asked, "don't you ever drink tea?"

"I do", said Sheela gravely and they lapsed into another long silence till they got down.

As Sheela walked away from him he took two long strides and blocked her path. He cleared his throat and said rather nervously, "Would I be very troublesome if I asked you to have a cup of tea with me?"

Sheela marked the catch in his voice and found her strength returning to her. "I think I ought to run home now; my mummy must be anxiously waiting for me", said she and held out her hand good-naturedly. He took it and as he spoke his voice was unsteady. "It's so nice to have a home and to have some one waiting for you. Well—"

"Good-bye" said Sheela abruptly. And she was lost in thought as she walked home along the gleaming rain-washed road.

The next morning Sheela gaily stepped into his office. He could not believe his eyes. With unconcealed joy he gaped at her wide-eyed, and exploded, "You have—you have come!"

STALIN CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The constitution, or the fundamental law of the U.S.S.R., defines the social and political structure of the Soviet Union, the structure of central and local organs of state authority, organs of government, of courts and procurators' office, as well as the electoral system and the procedure for amending the constitution. It also describes the Coat of Arms and flag of the U.S.S.R. and fixes its capital.

The first constitution of the USSR was adopted on January 31st, 1924 by the Second All Union Congress of Soviets. It mirrored great achievements of the Soviet State and people in the early years of building up the new society.

Stalin Constitution

But by 1935 fundamental changes had taken place in the economic and class structure of the Soviet society. Powerful socialist industry had sprung up whose output was seven times as large as the output of Russia's industry in 1913 and which had completely ousted private industry.

In agriculture socialist forms of production had triumphed in the shape of highly mechanised collective farms and state farms. The exploitation of man by man had been abolished.

As Molotov said: "We have created a society consisting of two mutually friendly classes. the working class and peasantry. This society has produced its own intelligentsia which has close, intimate ties with working people and with socialism, and which is playing a big role in guiding development and consolidation of the new society and state".

These changes necessitated the adoption of the new constitution which would reflect the true state of the Soviet society.

On February 7th 1935 a constitution commission under the chairmanship of Joseph Stalin was set up. The draft of the new constitution it drew up after receiving approval of the Presidium, the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, was published and thrown open to nation-wide discussion. The discussion lasted five months and it was evident that the draft had the universal endorsement of Soviet people. On December 5th, 1936 the Extraordinary Eighth All Union Congress of Soviets unanimously adopted the new constitution which became popularly known as the Stalin Constitution after its author.

Economic Foundation

The constitution is a legal endorsement of the broad democratic rights and liberties of Soviet citizens. It proceeds from the fact that exploiting classes have been abolished and socialism has triumphed in the USSR.

Soviets of Working People's Deputies constitute the political foundation of the USSR. All power belongs to the people as represented by Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

The socialist system of economy and socialist ownership of means and instruments of production constitute the economic foundation of the USSR. The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air, transport, banks, posts, telegraph and telephone, large state organised agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations) as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling houses in cities are state property, that is, they belong to the whole people.

Peasants, united in collective farms, own in common as co-operative collective property, all enterprises of the farm with its buildings, livestock, implements and its products. Land cultivated by farms is held by them free of charge in perpetual tenure.

Citizens of the USSR have the right to personal ownership of their incomes from work, their savings, their dwelling houses, subsidiary household economy, their household furniture, utensils, articles of personal use and convenience. The social and political system of the USSR is governed by socialist principles as defined in the constitution. "He who does not work neither shall he eat" and "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The constitution affirms equality of all nations and races inhabiting the Soviet Union and equality of rights for all citizens.

The USSR is a federal state formed on the basis of voluntary association of sixteen Soviet socialist republics.

The highest organ of state authority is the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which exercises legislative power. The Supreme Soviet consists of two chambers—the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

The highest executive and administrative organ of state authority is the Council of People's Commissars, USSR.

The constitution established universal, equal and direct suffrage and secret ballot. All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race of nationality, sex, religion, educational or residential qualifications, social origin, property, status or past activities enjoy equal right of vote in elections and to be elected.

All citizens have the right to work, rest and leisure, to education, maintenance in old age and material and medical assistance in case of complete or temporary loss of capacity to work.

Law Protects Personal Property

The constitution guarantees liberty of conscience, of speech, Press, assembly, mass meetings, street processions and demonstrations, inviolability of the person and domicile, right to unite in trade unions, co-operative associations, youth organisations, sport and defence organisations, cultural, technical and scientific societies. The most active and advanced citizens unite in the Communist Party.

The constitution also registers as an indefeasible law duties of citizens to observe laws, to maintain labour discipline, honesty to perform public duties, respect rules of socialist intercourse and defend the socialist fatherland.

It is the duty of every citizen to

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I. C. S.

THE SERVICE WHICH BELIES ITS NAME!

By R. MADHAVAN NAIR

THE Indian Civil Service, once reputed as the ablest and the best service in the World to-day stinks in the nostrils of the nation.

The tin-gods of this service have fallen from their high pedestal, and some of them have had to face the public prosecutor for high crimes and misdemeanours ranging from homicide to petty larceny and defalcation.

Some I.C.S. men, British and Indian, had so heartily got disgusted with the business that they preferred to go in premature retirement, while still others have been removed from the Service by orders of the Secretary of State. Some time ago, the Indian public was treated to the unedifying spectacle of a divorce suit proceedings in which two European members of the I.C.S. were involved. These and other episodes constitute a sad commentary on the evil days into which this great Service has fallen, and on the quality and calibre of the men composing it.

Sir N. N. Sircar and Sir Jagdish Prasad, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, have recently drawn public attention to the paradox of the continued recruitment to the I.C.S. of Englishmen, in spite of the promise of complete self-government after the war. Indeed, the criticism of these distinguished leaders is not merely to the recruitment of Britishers, but of any recruitment to a Service which owes its allegiance to an external authority like the Secretary of State for India in London.

The existence of Services like the I.C.S. recruited by and owing allegiance to the Secretary of State is a major factor of complication in the transfer of ultimate self-government to Indian hands. The evil could, however, have been reduced to a minimum if such Services were manned wholly or preponderantly by Indians who, after all, have to live and die in this country, and not go "home" like the birds of passage which the Britishers are.

The "Pariah Service"

The struggle for Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service is as old as the institution of the Service itself. It was eighty-nine years ago, in the year 1855 that the first I.C.S. examination was held. It is believed to have been the first competitive examination held anywhere in the world. The elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore was one of the first Indians who dared the perils of a long sea voyage to England and succeeded in passing the Examination. There were persistent demands for holding simultaneous examinations in India as well, but it was not until 1921 that this demand was conceded. Meanwhile, the British Government had been taking other steps to stem the rising tide of Indian agitation for a fair and square deal to Indian candidates.

The reduction of the age limit for the entrance examination, and the addition of certain subjects with which Indian students could not be expected to be familiar tilted the balance heavily in favour of British candidates. A native Civil Service called the Statutory Civil Service was brought into being for a time, but it was soon abolished, and in its stead was instituted the Provincial Civil Service which Dadabhai Naoroji roundly condemned in a famous phrase as the "Pariah Service".

Military Men In Civil Job

For about sixty years from its inception, the competitive principle may be said to have reigned supreme in admissions to the Indian Civil Service. But with the last Great War, this method of recruitment entered on a series of changes which do not seem to have stopped as yet. In a sense, the Government of India's announcement three years ago to reserve fifty per cent of the vacancies in the I.C.S. to candidates with war service is not without a precedent. For, under the I.C.S. (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1915, those who had served in the 1914-18 War were appointed to the Service after a qualifying examination.

The present policy of absorbing military men into the Civil Service is also not without precedent, because in 1923, the I.C.S. opened its hospitable portals to 14 surplus officers of the Indian Army. In fact, the British faith in employing military men for civil administration forms a long chapter by itself, and truth to tell, some of the greatest names in the British administration of this country belong to the Military ranks. Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir James Outram, John Nicholson, Sir William Sleeman and Sir Robert Sandeman are a few of them.

The practice of appointing military men in civilian jobs received a check only some time after the Crown took over the Government of the country from the hands of the East India Company. In 1870, the Duke of Argylle as Secretary of State for India, openly expressed his displeasure at a "system which appeared to be growing up of appointing Englishmen from the military in India to posts which should as a rule, be filled only by civilians who had gained their places by open competition." Five years later, it was expressly laid down that preference should be shown to the civil service men, and the employment of military men was slowly but steadily being given up.

But champions for military men were occasionally found in men like the Lt. Governor of Burma who told Lord Minto, that while the restriction of recruitment to the I.C.S. would no doubt raise the level of academic qualifications, he was not prepared to admit that it would raise the intellectual level. To-day, military men dominate the civil administration in provinces like the North West Frontier and British Baluchistan, and in Departments like the I.M.S. The Department of Planning and Development has a Lieutenant-General as its Secretary, while Major-General Wood was the boss of the Food Department for a brief spell. Several retired Military officers have been re-employed in some of the Civil Departments, and now officers on the active list are to be given a chance to enter the civil Departments on the plea of strengthening them.

In fact, the practice is being carried on without even the semblance of an apology, and one need not be surprised if some day in the not distant future some Brigadier is appointed a Judge of a High Court. It is not a mere speculation, but a very near possibility, especially when it is remembered that it is on record that "it required the decisive opposition of Lord Morley to prevent a military officer being appointed to the High Court of Lahore". In the last autumn session of the Council of State, the Home Secretary gave the House an assurance that the military men now taken in the civil service would have no special claims on their jobs. It is, however, of small consolation to the Indian public which knows only too well how such temporary appointments have a habit of making themselves permanent.

Pacifists Debarred

To return to the history of the I.C.S.—It has been said that last War was the starting point of many changes in the methods of recruitment to the I.C.S. In 1917, pacifists were penalised in England by being debarred from competing for the I.C.S. Examination. An I.C.S. officer will sometimes have to use force in the discharge of his duties and what would a conscientious objector do under the circumstances? Mr. O'Malley, himself an I.C.S. man, was of the view that "pacifists are not suitable for service in a country like India, where a magistrate may find it necessary to use armed force to put down disorder."

The decision to reserve fifty per cent of the permanent vacancies for candidates with war service makes the fatal mistake of assuming that candidates who have seen war service are necessarily better than the candidates who have not. The inevitable result of this decision to recruit the candidates by selections, and not competition would be a lowering of the standard of the service, and the giving of a wide berth to nepotism. The highest civil service of any country ought not be made the war awards for the prize boys of the ruler's choice.

In 1924, the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Lee recommended that the recruitment should be so adjusted that the Indian Civil Service would become half Indian after fifteen years. In 1943, there were 597 Indian members and 588 British members of the Indian Civil Service. Thus, though the recommendation of the Lee Commission may be said to be fulfilled, it has to be noted that the British Government could keep up the fifty-fifty ratio on their side only by resorting increasingly to nomination of British candidates who failed to qualify in open competition. Two years ago, a scheme was worked out for limiting the number of Indian candidates to 300 on the basis of provincial quotas. These quotas were arbitrarily fixed —the Punjab getting 48 while Bombay gets only 22.

Council Of State Debates

The feeling has long been growing in India that there is no longer any justification at all for retaining the fifty-fifty ratio to the I.C.S. This feeling found public expression three years ago when the Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru moved in the Council of State that British recruitment to the I.C.S. should be suspended for the duration of the war. Mr. Sapru then said: "If Mr. Amery is to be believed about the grant of Dominion Status to India at the end of the war, it is necessary that the position should be reviewed in the light of that goal. If the Government continued to recruit non-Indians to the Service, it would be mortgaging the future of India."

The Indian Civil Service was long ago described as being neither Indian nor Civil and not even a Service. Since then it has become partially Indian, though one wonders if it has changed in the other respects as well. At any rate the British Government still looks upon it as its "Steel Frame" in India and keeps its control in its own hands.

Within two weeks thereafter, the Honourable Mr. V. V. Kalikar moved another resolution asking Government to withdraw their order restricting the number of candidates appearing for the I.C.S. examination and fixing provincial quotas. These restrictions, Mr. Kalikar argued, would shut out many deserving candidates from taking their chance. Besides, the system had been tried before and found wanting. Then why resurrect it? The interest of the Elders in the premier service of India again found expression during the same session when Mr. Hussein Imam moved a resolution urging the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the strength of the I.C.S. and the number of posts reserved for members of the I.C.S. in the Central and Provincial administrations. The Government's participation in the debates on these resolutions was passive and non-committal. The Government spokesmen merely promised to forward the resolutions and the debates to the Secretary of State for India.

Service Commissions Eliminated

A couple of years back, the Government altogether stopped recruitment to the I.C.S. in order to make more candidates available for the Defence forces. In the words of the Government's communique, the intention of this decision was "to ensure that the attractions of a civil career did not operate to impede the flow of recruits for emergency commissions." The strain on the civil administrations consequently began to increase till at last, on Government's own admission, a stage has now been reached when they can no longer continue without reinforcements. The Military authorities were then approached with a request to release temporarily some officers whose services could be lent to the Civil Governments.

An additional reason given by the Central Government for this extraordinary procedure was that it will provide a leavening of older and more experienced men. The objection to this method of recruitment lies not only in the "militarisation of the Service", but in the elimination of the Federal Public Service Commission from the picture. Selections from the Military have been entrusted to a special Board consisting entirely of Military officers with the exception of the Chairman who is a Member of the Federal Public Service Commission.

Through all the vicissitudes which the I.C.S. has undergone, the Government have desperately clung to the compulsory maintenance of the fifty-fifty ratio as between Europeans and Indians recommended by the Lee Commission. It is, therefore, worth pointing out that what the Lee Commission recommended was not the perpetuation of a fifty-fifty ratio, but that recruitment should be so carried out that after 15 years, the Service should become half Indian. The recommendation was made in 1924, and it should strictly have ceased to apply in 1939. There is no justification for clinging to a ratio which goes manifestly against the spirit and letter of the recommendation of the Commission, and also against the spirit and letter of the numerous declarations of ultimate grant of self-Government to India.

It must certainly have been present to the mind of the Lee Commission that in proportion as India advanced towards the goal of self-government, the control of the Secretary of State over the Indian services should also progressively be withdrawn. This is evident from another recommendation which the Commission made, namely that the All-India services other than the I.C.S. and the I.P., concerned as they were with the transferred fields of administration, should likewise be transferred from the control of the Secretary of State to that of the Provincial Governments.

The I. C. S. Traditions

Under the Cripps Offer too—if it had been accepted—the liquidation of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police was clearly contemplated. In his account of the Cripps Mission, Prof. Coupland observes: "It is understood, of course, that these services will cease to exist, at least in their present form, when, under the new constitution, power is fully and finally transferred to Indian hands." While admitting this final necessity, the Professor rules out the question of transforming the character of these services now and not as part of the post-war settlement. He adds: "As it is the introduction of quasi-cabinet government in the Congress Provinces subjected them to a considerable strain, for it had been their duty under the old regime from time to time to take part in the repression of the Congress agitation."

Herein lies the core of the problem. The future of India in its broadest sense, lies with the Congress, and how far could the Secretary of State's Services be trusted to bear the strain of a Congress-dominated Government without breaking into open revolt, or conspiring to frustrate the policies of such a Government? The past record of the I.C.S. in this respect cannot but make one view the question with serious misgivings. When the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were on the anvil, the British officials in the Civil Service threatened to organise what was then called a "White Mutiny" and the Secretary of State had to placate them by a liberal increase in their pay, at the cost of the Indian tax-payer. According to a statement made in the House of Commons in reply to a question at the time, the amount represented by the increase in pay to the I.C.S. alone represented £3,60,000. The virulent opposition to the Ilbert Bill engineered by the I.C.S. in the days of Lord Ripon is also well-known. During the Ilbert Bill controversy, Lord Hartington publicly stated that the European agitation "was directed against the policy of the Home Government in providing appointments for native civilians while there were many Europeans without employment."

A Grand Cheat

Agreeing with Professor Coupland, for argument's sake that the transformation of the status of the I.C.S. here and now is out of the question, is it not quite reasonable to demand that the recruitment to this Service should altogether be suspended or at least that the recruitment of Europeans should be stopped, in order to facilitate the handing over of

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'BHOOKA HAI BENGAL RE, SATHI!'

Famine Tragedy Turned Rose-And-Nightingale Urdu Poets Into Dynamic Realists

By MOONIS RAZA

Urdu poetry has for long been associated with the red-like-rose cheeks of the beloved, the traditional themes of the "girl" and the "bulbul", the "saqi" with inviting eyes and the third rate lover heaving deep sighs. But, this *was*! Poetry of this sort is dying. Of course there are poets like Jigar—remnants of an age when poets wrote panegyrics and got jagirs. But to-day he is an anachronism and so are others of his type. They are just to be ignored. A new poet is the master of the situation—a more human poet. He cannot sing of wine and women when thousands are starving. He sings of the starving humanity, of "the madding crowd that lives in the hope of death" of those pretty fields that grow hunger and starvation."

Last year nothing grew in the golden fields of Bengal but hunger and starvation. The harvest was reported good. But people starved. It is strange. Isn't it? But such strange things do happen very often in this strange world of ours. There was a very good harvest and a very horrible famine—strange companions! People died like rats—thirty-five lacs of them where once people lived happily. Social life was broken up. Humanity was dehumanized. Fathers sold their daughters and husbands sold their wives and women sold their bodies for two rupees, for one rupee, for a handful of rice.

No More Ivory Towers

The Urdu poet and short story writer lived in this world of starving men and dying women, not on an ivory tower and for the matter of that not even on a leaning tower. They were influenced by this great catastrophe. Whatever that 'Churchill of art criticism'—Beverley Nichols—has to say, the Urdu poet and short story writer were influenced by this national calamity and thus showed that our literature is not divorced from our life. After all one has to ignore Beverley Nicholses who live in C.C.I.'s magnificent mansion, meet princes and Bahadur Yar Jungs in Art Conferences and give their verdicts on India. But they are not to be taken seriously for they are not true. The poems and short stories that were published in the Urdu magazines during the famine days are a slap on the face of such Churchillian Art critics.

The author of this article throws revealing light on the significant transformation in Urdu literature caused by the impact of the Bengal tragedy.

Such a transformation, we believe, has occurred in the literature of almost every Indian language. We would like to publish similar articles about the new trends in Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali literatures.

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"Bhooka Hai Bengal!"

Before the famine, of course, confusion and frustration and nothing else hovered over the minds of the Urdu poets. This could be easily explained. The political blackout had its effects. The poets seemed to grope in darkness, as if not knowing what to say. But the famine was something they simply could not ignore. Confusion evaporated and clear, simple, unsophisticated poems, that were the need of the day, appeared in the Urdu Magazines. Wamiq gave the lead with his passionately human poem: *Bhooka hai Bengal, re saathi* (Bengal is starving, Oh Comrade). The simple language very much like the one spoken in the purbi districts of the U.P., the folk song form and the typically village setting gives this poem an exceptionally realistic touch. Just read these lines:

Gali Gali mein, dagar dagar par
Lashoan ka Anmbar
Muthi bhar chawal se sasta
Aj hai yeh mal, re sathi, Aj hai yeh mal
Bhooka hai Bengal
Bhooka hai Bengal, re sathi, Bhooka hai Bengal.
(In lanes, on pavements
Heaps of dead bodies
Cheaper than a handful of rice
Is this commodity, Oh Comrade.
Bengal is starving.
Bengal is starving, Oh Comrade,
Bengal is starving).

Then came Kaifi's poem. It began with the popular lines from Ghalib:

Kalkattey ka jo zikr kya Tooney Hamrasheen
Ek tir tooney siney mein mara kay hai hai!
(Oh Companion! You described the conditions of Calcutta
It was an arrow that pierced thru my heart).

This classical beginning, the atmosphere of gloom that enveloped the whole poem and the two words with which every line ended—*hai hai* has given to this poem its glory.

"Kaal Geet" And "Ek Sawaal"!

Josh, with his "Kal Geet"—the "Song of famine" gave an unexpected rebuff to those who thought that he has not been able to keep pace with the times. No Sir, he is the same old Josh in spite of his Shalimarite 'deviations' and his poems are the same old stuff—typically Joshian—the same grandeur of words, the same flowing style, the same realistic touches and the same depth and sincerity of feelings.

Shamim Karhani's *Ganga kay Dharey* was recited in a Lucknow 'mushaira' held in aid of Bengal. Like Wamiq's, this poem is again in a simple village dialect with all its sincerety. *Ganga kay Dharey* is definitely a great poem.

Akhtarul Iman's *Ek Sawaal* ("One Question") contained a very pertinent question:

Isi liyey kya uga karain gay
Yeh narm palldey, ye narm shakhey
Kay ek din ham inhein utha kar
Khizan kay Aghosh mein sula dain?

"Should these soft plants and soft boughs grow only to ultimately sleep in the laps of autumn"?—these soft plants and soft boughs that are the sons and daughters of Bengal and this autumn that is the famine.

Makhdoom's poem was a source of disillusionment. We expected something far greater from the author of "Revolution", "Darkness" and "Stalin speaks" than the flop that appeared in his name. It was just a political harangue.

While reviewing the poems written on Bengal, the absence of poems by at least some poets is startling. Why did Miraji keep mum? He is supposed to be a great exponent of free love. But traffic in human body and prostitution did not move his heart. But, he might have written a poem on Bengal. Who knows? He is notorious for writing things—not poems, if you please—that people don't understand. Well even if you leave Miraji as a hopeless case, how is the silence of Majaz, Jazbi and Faiz to be explained? I would only say to them: 1944 is not 1939. Wake up, comrades!

"Ann Daataa"

Poets showed the way to the short story writers. Cheap imitations of James Joyce and ridiculous attempts at writing good sex stories dominated the scene when all of a sudden Krishna Chandra's *"Ann Daataa"* appeared in the annual of the *Adab-e-Latif*. It came as a shock to critics like Salahuddin who previously said: This famine is only a temporary affair. Good stories can be written only on subjects that are permanent. But in spite of all these literary snobs, what a story! The first part of this long short story—"The Man with a Thorn in his Conscience" is in the form of a letter from an imaginary foreign consulate to his superior officer. He is a typical bureaucrat, an imperialist to the bones. He writes: "Mons. Xan Xan Treep says that there is no famine in India. Mons. Fohn Fohn Fing says that there is. I am really ashamed to confess that I have no reliable information to give regarding the famine. Is there a famine in Bengal or no? I cannot say. Even after three months of tiring efforts I could not know the real diplomatic position. I am unable to answer that question I am sorry. I apologize."

Here is another gem from the letters of Mons. F. B. Patakha, counsel for the Land of Bulls and Grass. "The only reliable information that has come to me is that the gluttonous habit of the Indians is responsible for this famine."

And here is his best. A Bengali destitute offered him his daughter one rupee. He wrote about this affair: "An Indian girl in half a dollar! And the total population of India is only forty crores. That is we can buy the whole population in twenty crore dollars. Just imagine, Sir, what is a mere twenty crore dollars to us?"

The second part of the story: "The man who is dead" is a satire on the middle class intellectual turned humanitarian. The hero wanted to tour the villages and help the "poor darlings". But his sweetheart—a snobbish little creature—came to his rescue, no, she said, I have another idea. Organize a dance in aid of Bengal. The dance was organized. Dandies danced and drank, kissed and murmured sweet nothings and thus collected Rs. 9,000 for those who were breathing their last on the pavements of Calcutta. While reading this story, I was reminded of a report about a very similar dance party that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle". So such people are not merely the fictitious characters of a story. They actually exist. But, do they really live? Who will not say with Krishna Chandra that these are men who are dead!

The third part of the story: "The man who is still Alive" is the most human and hence the most appealing part. The hero is a musician. He lost his three years old daughter. His wife succumbed to starvation. And then with his 'sitar' in one hand and his daughter's "toy bell" in the other, he breathed his last. But to Krishna Chandra he is not dead. He is the symbol of Music and Art, and Music and Art cannot die in the land of Tagore and Vidyapati. No, he is not dead. He is still alive!

Krishna Chandra's story created a tradition. *Ann Daataa* was followed by a host of short stories on Bengal. Devendra Satyarthi's story appeared both in Urdu and Hindi. The spirit of the folk song has permeated into the being of Satyarthi and it is this spirit that hovers over all his works. This story revolves round certain social workers who go round for enumeration. But in spite of the urban setting of the story, the spirit of the folk song has its stamp on it.

Ibrahim Jalis's story appeared only about two months back in the Adab-e-Latif. It has an exceptionally well knitted plot. The hero becomes a pimp to get a living. He hates his job. He is a noble soul. He has his own sweetheart. But, still he becomes a pimp. The famine has crushed his noble sentiments. And see the irony of circumstances, his own sweetheart has to sell her body through a pimp.

There is a host of other short stories. But these three are the best of the lot.

Devendra Satyarthi, Krishna Chandra, Ibrahim Jalis are the true exponents of our Urdu short story.

I offer them and our new poets to Mr. Beverley Nichols. Mr. Nichols, here are the Indian artists whose art is not divorced from life. Go to them and not to Yar Jungs to know about Indian literature. You gave your verdict on India. Our Urdu poets and short story writers give their verdict on you—and those twin system of exploitation, capitalism and Imperialism, that you represent.

Its her whole
EXISTENCE
Who is so wise as can fathom a woman's heart? Mysterious are its ways curious its expression Yet whoever has had the great fortune of having been loved by a woman knows how perfectly her love engulfs a man's personality in unimaginable bliss—now it inspires him to heights he would never otherwise have achieved. Perfect as a woman's love in its action over the body and the mind is the ideal tonic Wine—LADCOVINE
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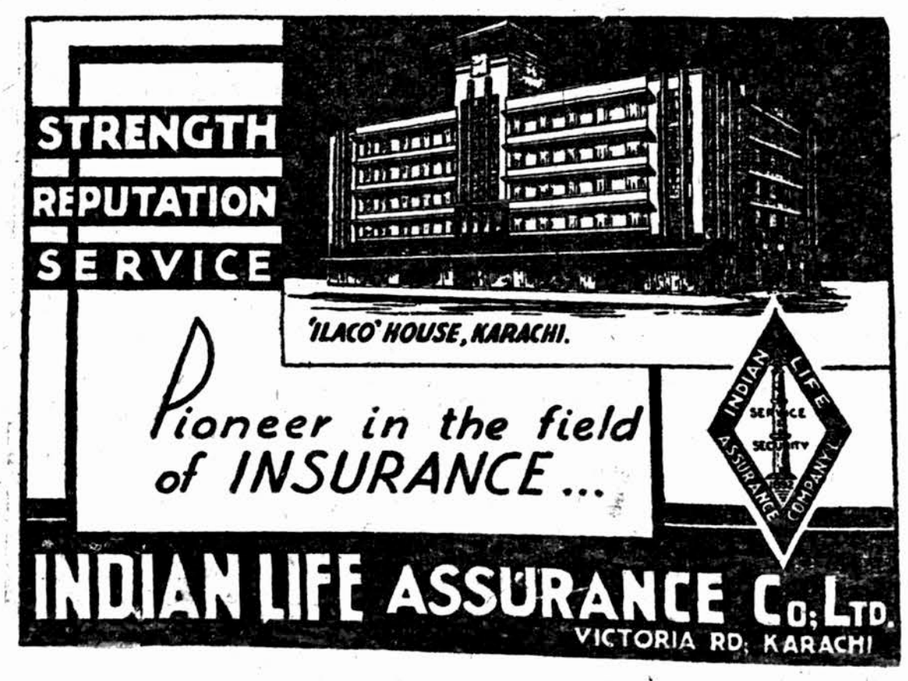

Novel Experiment In Education

Parents & Children Go To School Together

Older children at the Vassar Summer Institute are trained to run a home—serve food and clear away dishes.

From a child's point of view the age-old injustice of youngsters having to go to school while their parents stay at home, is reversed at Vassar College, in New York State. For almost two decades a feature of the summer session at this leading woman's college has been a course in child-care at which both children and their parents are pupils.

The summer institute for 1944 opened with 125 adults and 96 children. Forty per cent of the grown-ups were mothers interested in creating a better home life for their children, the rest were professional workers, both men and women: teachers, public health workers, ministers, physicians and others interested in creating a better community life where children can grow up under ideal conditions

The children, who ranged in age from 18 months to 13 years, lived in separate dormitories from their parents and the other adults, though they often mingled with them at play and on outings. The grown-ups had all the hard study—attending seminars and reading books on the proper way to train and educate children. The children had mostly fun.

Children Too Can Be Different!

The institute was under the direction of Dr. Mary S. Fisher, an expert in child-care, who says her three watchwords for handling youngsters are flexibility in rules, good sense and a recognition that children have their individual differences as well as common needs. The first days of each summer session are especially carefully planned. The parents have been instructed to send ahead a favourite toy, book or other possession that will make the small child feel at home. On arrival the child finds these old favourites in his room, where he has his first meal alone with his mother. He then meets the teacher who is to be responsible for four or five of the children, eating with them, helping them with their clothes and, as long as the course lasts, doing all the little things for which a child turns to his mother. The next day the mother spends as much time with the child as is necessary to keep him from feeling frightened or disturbed, but soon the child and the parent are absorbed in activities within their own groups. Thereafter, an hour is set aside each day during which the children and their parents get together for a family visit.

One of the things making for the happiness of young children is flexibility about meals, according to Dr. Fischer. The special teacher knows which of her four or five charges get hungry earliest, which becomes restless if he sits too long at the table and each child is allowed to set his own pace in eating. He does not have to wait for the others to begin and he does not have to sit with them when he has finished. This flexibility, advocated by Dr. Fischer for family meals, is made possible by the self-service cafeteria style of the meals. The children are expected to take as much responsibility for their own needs as possible. The oldest make their own beds, help care for materials, wait on tables and sometimes build and decorate their own cabins.

The child's day is planned so that he can have some time to be alone. Teachers make note of the materials and toys with particular appeal and these are arranged in places where the child is encouraged to play by himself for a time. Dr. Fisher maintains that "occasional solitude is an essential of satisfactory group living, for children as well as adults."

The children's activities are planned on the theory that "busy and interested children are happy." Separate and enclosed playgrounds are provided for the youngest; an open-air shelter with rough ground for serious digging and trees for tree houses for the middle groups of children; and a cabin, playing fields, outdoor fireplace and a brook to dam for the oldest. All ages make use of the materials offered by the natural environment, earth and water, clay and mud, plants and animals. Science, nature and art thus become integral parts of each day's experiences. Music, too, is an important part of the program, from singing to making simple instruments and rhythms. A swimming pool, hikes and games complete the rounded picture. The older children sometimes join in ball games with the adults.

To Meet Wartime Needs

The program for the adult students has been adapted to meet the special problems of family and community life in wartime. Before the war the name of "Summer Institute of Euthenics" reflected the purpose of the school. This became "The Vassar Summer Institute for Family and Child care Services in Wartime." Officials looking ahead to the post war period have expressed their attitude in the title now in use: "Vassar Summer Institute for Family and Community Living."

Seven courses for adults are held. The first, on developing and integrating child guidance facilities, uses mental tests, case-study methods and clinical procedures. The second, extending community resources to meet family needs, is concerned with a co-ordination of existing services, youth-activities centres and problems of demobilization of returned servicemen. The seminar on "Growing Up in American Families" takes up the study of individual differences, normal problems of development and family relationships and adjustments. In this class, according to the director of the Institute, parents and professional workers help each other learn the "language of human behaviour, and together they come closer to appreciating that all behaviour is purposeful in terms of human needs and that understanding and respect are the very foundations of guidance."

The children (seen here enjoying the Music Hour) go to the same school.....

"Managing the Household in a War Economy" brings together home economics teachers, nutritionists and parents to study various practical problems. The seminar on "organizing child-care centers" is attended by professional workers and homemakers who expect to work in the centers as volunteers. They study program planning, keeping and using records, equipment, training of volunteers, family and community co-operation. The Chinese seminar, successfully inaugurated in 1943 and continued in 1944, studies not only American methods of child care but works on plans whereby China, under different social and economic conditions, can give added security and opportunities to its children The Chinese students, all of whom expect to return to China after the war, are also addressed by distinguished Chinese scholars and diplomats now in the United States.

The sixth regular seminar is concerned with radio broadcasting and public speaking in general. The seventh, on teaching methods and materials for school programs and new curricula, is concerned with methods of teaching science, art, crafts and music as well as methods of evaluating school performance and interpreting it to the community.

Adults With Specific Needs

Many of the adults attending the Institute come with a specific need. A physician, mother of three children, lives in a town where the influx of great numbers of war workers has set up many problems related to overcrowding. Called on to give a class on health and hygiene, she goes to the Institute to seek aid in working out her course so that it will be useful to her community. A Negro social worker puts her two children in the nursery school and participates in the seminars which will help her do a better job in her community next winter. A volunteer club worker is concerned with the education program her club is setting up. A minister finds himself drawn more and more into informal guidance work with the young of his parish; he comes to study this professionally. Teachers with special tasks, some of them the result of wartime doubling-up of assignments, receive training for their new tasks and college credit.

The seminar courses are informal discussion groups, to which all students are expected to contribute out of their own experience. Lectures by visiting authorities from New York, Washington and elsewhere are a part of the program. But the emphasis is on the small group actively working along lines of specific interests and needs. Many of the adults observe and participate in the activities of the Children's School and learn again the joys of working with their own hands in craft workshops. Some learn how to make various things in order to guide the children in the home or school in making arts and crafts objects, but others engage in such activities for the relaxation and satisfaction that comes to them personally.

Results of the annual Institute are shown in many ways. A number of communities have sent students to the Institute, paying their expenses in the belief that when they return home they will provide a nucleus of guidance in family and community living. Dr. Fisher has a file of letters from individuals tracing their experiences after the summer session. Mothers write in that their observation of the Children's School as well as their seminar work have caused them to take an enlarged part in the school life of their community, to which they apply the standards they acquire at the Institute. Mothers who have been troubled about the development of their own children acquire from their observations of a number of children much clearer ideas about what should be expected from a child at a given age, and a much greater respect for the individual's course of development.

Experience In Co-operative Living

Best of all, according to Dr. Fisher, who is a mother as well as a professor of sociology at Vassar College, the adults have had the experience of living together in a co-operative dormitory, where the performance of each is essential to the satisfaction of all. "This living together in genuine co-operation is an experience of supreme value now," says Dr. Fisher, "when we must learn to live with all our neighbours if democracy is to survive."

Discussing the relationship of the family to the democratic way of life she says: "In our culture children grow best physically and mentally, and become most stable emotionally, in homes which are truly democratic. From the point of view of child development, 'democratic' homes may be defined as those in which children are respected as persons and have a chance to participate from the beginning. In such homes, too, mothers as well as fathers have work or interests in the community which have real purpose and meaning beyond the self-concern of the immediate family group. In wartime and after the war, these practices of democratic family life must be consciously developed and safeguarded. Communities must plan quickly to strengthen and aid families disturbed by the war if our democratic way of life is to endure. The entire program of the Vassar Institute is built upon the belief that if democratic personalities are to survive, they must be consciously developed and safeguarded in families and communities."—USOWI

.....as their parents! The adult Summer students attend seminars for the study of family and community living.

REPORTAGE AND LITERATURE

By TED WILLIS

Mrs. Frances Trollope, mother of Anthony Trollope, and herself a novelist with a reputation in her own day, was once asked if it was her practice to depict her friends in her books. She replied:

> Of course I draw from life; but I always pulp my acquaintances before serving them up. You would not recognise the pig in the sausage.

Henry James put the same thought in a better way when he compared the mind of the novelist not to a sausage machine but to a burning hot fire. On the fire he plarces a cauldron, and into the cauldron are thrown, without order or classification, the facts, characters, observations, which he has gathered from life. The fire heats the morsels, and for a time it simmers gently, while the writer stirs and stirs and stirs. Then, moved by some impulse, the fire blazes; it is as if some effervescing salt has been thrown into the broth. It boils up, boils over, bubbles into life; a novel is written.

In war-time, in times of great social change and upheaval, a writer is faced with an obvious difficulty. The world is rich, blazing rich, with material. Here are events, here is life, more vivid than the most powerful imagination could create. How, on the one hand, can one participate in these events closely, not as an observer but as a partisan, and on the other, find the necessary time to allow one's experiences and observations to simmer, to soak in, to think over them and so create a true work of art?

Only Possible Way

Most writers have solved this difficulty in the only possible way. It is unthinkable that writers should remain silent in war-time, or that they should withdraw to country cottages and watch events from a safe distance. Most of the young writers are in the firing-line; from these young men will come the novels, the plays, the "true works of art" of tomorrow. To-day, most of them speak with a rifle, a bomb, a grenade; tomorrow they will speak with the pen in works which will mirror the colossal events of our time. Of this we can be confident. Simmering now on the fire of their brains are cauldrons of plays, novels, poetry.

But this situation has given rise to something new in literature, or at least to a higher development of a particular form of literature. I speak of "reportage", and use the word literature advisedly.

What is reportage? It has been defined, wrongly, I think, as something more than ordinary news-reporting, and something less than creative writing. To accept this definition is to condemn reportage as a sort of in-between, a bastard form of writing created by a combination of peculiar circumstances. I believe that it is a form of the art of writing worthy to stand alongside that of the novel or the drama. As a younger brother maybe, but stand alongside nevertheless.

Yet it is true that it is something more than news-reporting. John L. Spivak, famous American journalist and himself an expert at the art of "reportage," once called it: "That much-abused term for which no equivalent exists; just 'reporting' is too loose without further qualification."

Reportage does something more than record the facts and describe the picture. First of all it does all this, but does it supremely well. Secondly, it concentrates always on the human beings, the men and women, involved in events. Thirdly, it does not only describe and report on life and events. It comments also; it is not "impartial," not "pure"; it takes a partisan stand. Fourthly, to use a phrase from Ehrenburg, "it burns with to-day"; it is intensely topical.

First Impressions

These, I think, are the essential facts about reportage, the ingredients of the broth. It is descriptive writing of a topical nature which tries to reflect accurately both events, and the human beings involved in those events arranging its material and commenting on the whole from a particular point of view.

The reportage that has been written in the last ten years will undoubtedly serve as materials for plays and novels and other works of art in the future. In this sense only, is it an improvisation, an in-between. But would anyone suggest, for example, that the reportage of Ehrenburg will have no other value to-morrow than that? Ehrenburg has given us white-hot, enduring pictures of a people at war, and these pictures will live for ever and stand up worthily against any other work of art.

They are the first impressions, the first brilliant pattern from which other patterns will be fashioned, the first mould from which the works of the future will be cast. Ehrenburg himself showed this in April 1943, at the conference of the Union of Soviet Writers, when he said:—

> It is pseudo-Olympianism to divide the work of writers into pure literature and "unpure" literature, into the newspaper work of the first period and the belles-lettres of ensuing periods. All the accounts of The Battle of Stalingrad by Grossman, the story about the flier Khlobistov, The Heart of Russian, by Simonow, Tikhonov's diary of events in Leningrad, the war reports by Petrov, Sobolev, and Lidi, I consider of momentous literary significance..... Who knows which of the works I have just enumerated will go down in literature as the creation of genuine inspiration? May be all of it, even The People Immortal and the tales of Platonow are merely the crude building materials....
>
> I believe that art is as dear to me as to all of you. For thirty years I lived with no other thought. But there is something greater than art, and that is the people. I don't tremble for the fate of art, for trials only serve to purify....
>
> It isn't books that we must defend at present, but readers.....

Interesting Insight

I have quoted parts of this brilliant speech at length, because it gives an interesting insight into the approach of the man who is probably the greatest living writer of reportage. It is no accident that in the Soviet Union the most famous writers are working as war correspondents, fighting in the Red Army, using their talents in the immediate struggle, sending back vivid pictures of the great battles.

It is not only the established writers, the novelists and dramatists who are serving thus. Men who have never aspired to call themselves by any other name except the proud title of journalist, are writing reportage which can only be described as brilliant.

We have similar examples in Britain. The front-line correspondents are sending back first-rate reports, notable among them men like Solon, Gelder, Winterton, of the 'News Chronicle'; Werth of the 'Sunday Times'. Some like A. B. Austin, have lost their lives at the front. I believe that it is time some enterprising publisher issued some of the finest examples of the work of these men in book form.

What methods do such reporters follow? John L. Spivak said simply: "I go out and talk with people—that's all. Not leaders necessarily, just ordinary rank and file workers, farmers, and so on."

Spivak, one of the leaders of the American School of reportage, went in for "Mass Observation" on his own account; but here again, it is important to stress the fact that he did not merely note opinion or circumstances. He chose a theme in which he was intensely interested, on which he felt strongly, and built around that. One of his most famous series was written just before the war, when he set out to discover what the ordinary American was thinking about European Fascism, and the American brands of this filthy disease. He travelled hundreds of miles and listened to thousands of people: he went to large cities and small villages, he spoke to rich and poor alike, usually without them knowing that he was a reporter. The result was a series of articles which were much more than an observation of opinion; they gave a vigorous and connected picture of trends of thought, ways of life which were without superior in the field of reportage. Recently Spivak wrote an illuminating series on the American Fifth Column, many articles from which were published in the 'New Masses.'

The "M" Complex

While it is possible to speak of an American School of Reportage (Spivak, Dos Passos, Steinbeck, Caldwell, Mike Gold, etc.) and of a Soviet School (Ehrenburg, Tolstoy, Somonov, Grossman, Sholokhov, etc.), no comparable school exists in Britain. Both Soviet and American schools grew out of the more vigorous conditions of life which existed in those countries, which tended to draw established authors more directly to realism. It was difficult before the war for an American writer to ignore the class-struggle, since it raged with open savagery over huge tracts of the country. It has always been impossible for a Soviet writer to ignore the monumental struggle taking place to build and defend a new social system, and the Soviet writers, through their organisation, hold periodical "check-ups" on their work.

But in Britain, up to 1940, the majority of established writers seemed to be under the influence of the M complex—Munich and Maginot. They seldom got to grips with reality. Only in a minority of cases mostly on the Left, did we get examples of reportage worthy to stand against the American and Soviet Schools. Notable instances were the dispatches of Pitcairn (Daily Worker) and Forrest ('News Chronicle') from Spain: Holmes ('Daily Worker') from Abyssinia: Geddes ('The Times') from Central Europe. All these men were journalists first and foremost; I can remember no established British author outside of Ralph Fox, who turned his attention to the important field of reportage.

Undoubtedly since the war a change has taken place. Fresh vigour is being shown in all branches of British Literature. Drama, Films, Film reportage in particular has reached new heights of achievement. I have already mentioned the work of journalists like Solon and Werth. But I believe that a greater effort should be made to draw together the work of these and other men, to spotlight the finest examples of reportage, to encourage fresh work in this field.—"Our Time."

Long-haired litterateurs who affect to look down their noses at mere journalists are specially recommended to read this article.

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King Of Greece Accepts Regency Proposal

Soviet Drive BEYOND Hron River

Red Army Smash Their Way Into Centre Of Budapest

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Red Army is driving beyond the Hron River towards the Austrian frontier while behind it other forces smash their way into the centre of Budapest.

For the first time since Marshal Tolbukhin's break-through beyond Budapest, Moscow in its official announcements during night made no mention of the vital sector between Lake Balaton and the Danube where the Russians are known to have reached the nearest point yet in their drive to Vienna. Such silence has in the past frequently covered preparations for big offensive or indicated that decisive battle was being fought.

Previous reports placed Tolbukhin's forces here a little more than 50 miles from the Austrian border.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANES OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 30.—An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security 'communique' to-day said damage and casualties were caused by German air activity against Southern England during the past 24 hours.

U.S. PLANES OVER GERMANY

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is officially announced that United States Eighth Air Force planes were over Germany today for the eighth consecutive day. —Reuter.

BHULABHAI AND KHER VISIT AHMEDNAGAR

Consultation With Sardar Vallabhbhai On Legal Issues

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 30.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here last night and was the guest of Mr. Kundanmal Firodia who received him at the station. Mr. Desai and Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay who had accompanied Mr. Desai, were welcomed at the gates of the Ahmednagar Fort by the Jailor, Mr. Balakram who led them in for an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The interview lasted 47 minutes. The jail authorities were present throughout.

It is understood that Sardar Patel is enjoying good health.

Mr. Desai left for Bombay this evening.

It is understood that their visit to Ahmednagar Fort, was made at the request of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, conveyed through the Government, to discuss details in connection with a trust, in which Sardar Patel is a trustee.

JAMSAHEB'S REQUEST TO PRESS

RAJKOT, Dec. 30.

H.H. the Jamsaheb, Pro-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has issued the following statement:

"I regret to notice some mischievously misleading reports in the press about the meeting of the Kathiawar Princes at Morvi on December 19.

It is not customery for us to discuss individual and internal problems of a State unless the ruler concerned initiates the same. Hence, we could not have discussed the Porbander Constitution recently introduced as has been reported.

At Morvi, we discussed the food situation and other subjects of common interest. It is doing us gross injustice to say that we made anti-popular resolutions. When we of the Indian Princes are fully aware that our strength lies in the satisfaction of our people we cannot think of such an unwise action. As our deliberations are of a confidential nature, we can't give everything to the Press but I request the responsible section of the Press to refrain from publishing harmful reports which tend to create misunderstanding at a time when we are trying to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill for the good of all concerned."...A.P.

Allied Progress North Of Faenza

A.H.Q., MEDITERRANEAN, Dec. 30. —Today's 'communique' says: "Fifteenth Army Group: North of Faenza, the Eighth Army continued to reduce the enemy pocket east of the river Senio. On the remainder of the Eighth Army and Fifth Army fronts patrols have been active.—Reuter.

Archbishop Damaskinos To Take Oath To-day

CONSULTATIONS FOR FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

ATHENS, December 30.

The reply of King George of the Hellenes to the Regency proposal was received in Athens to-day.

It is believed to have accepted both the proposal and the nomination of Archbishop Damaskinos as regent but no official announcement has yet been made.

Circles in close touch with Archbishop Damaskinos confirmed that King George has appointed him regent. Archbishop Damaskinos is expected to take the oath to the constitution to-morrow.

From this afternoon, M. Papandreou is limiting his activities to despatch of current affairs. Consultations for the formation of a new Government are due to begin to-morrow, immediately after Archbishop Damaskinos has taken the oath as regent.

CHURCHILL RECEIVES GREEK KING

LONDON, Dec. 29.

After the Cabinet meeting Mr. Churchill received the King of Greece at Number Ten Downing Street.

The Cabinet meeting to which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden gave full report upon their mission to Athens lasted some time.

When it had ended, King George of the Hellenes came to number Ten Downing Street to see the British Prime Minister. They remained together for a considerable time but no statement was issued when this meeting between the King and the British Prime Minister ended.

At the Athens meeting one point upon which unanimity was reached was in regard to the appointment in Athens of a regent. There is no doubt, that it was this question of regency which Mr. Churchill and the King of Greece discussed tonight.

Overcoming ELAS resistance which at several points was described as "very stiff" British forces today cleared a further large area in the south-eastern suburbs of Athens.—

Jap Attempt To Land Balloon In U. S. For Sabotage

Hoover Reveals Axis Move To Penetrate Inner Defences Of America

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Recent Japanese attempts to penetrate the United States' inner defences were revealed by the Director of the Federal Board of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, to-day.

"America was electrified in the Summer of 1942, by the news that eight Nazi saboteurs had entered the United States by submarine. Others were trained for similar missions and I can now reveal that the enemy made other attempts to penetrate our inner defences," Mr. Hoover declared. "Counter-attacks can be made on our front as well as against our battle lines.

"A Japanese balloon which could have been used for sabotage purposes landed in the United States recently. We must be on the alert and ready for fresh assaults".—Reuter.

U. S. ZIONIST SPLIT WIDENED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30: The split in Zionist organisations in the United States on the policy of pressing measures to increase Palestine immigration has been widened with the re-election of Rabbi Stephen Wise as Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

Rabbi wise favours no action in this matter for the present.—Reuter.

The Bombay Chronicle Weekly

Wishes all its Readers

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

ALLIED TROOPS OCCUPY SEVERAL TOWNS IN ST. HUBERT-BASTOGNE-SECTOR

S. H. A. E. F. PARIS, Dec. 30.

General Eisenhower's "communique" to-day states: "Allied forces have driven back an enemy attack launched with infantry, near Gangelt on the German-Dutch frontier, north-west of Geilenkirchen. The attack gained some initial success Enemy losses were about 100 killed and wounded and we took 70 prisoners.

In the Ardennes salient, we have made some gains especially along the southern flank and repulsed a number of enemy attacks.

Farther south-west we have advanced to the outskirts of Rochefort where stiff opposition is being met. Along the southern flank in the Saint Hubert—Bastogne sector we have entered Moircy, cleared Remagne, Magerotte, Morhet and Sibret and pushed northward to the wooded areas one mile beyond Sibret.

The Allied corridor leading into Bastogne has been strengthened against enemy resistance on both sides and we have made gains west and east of the Bastogne—Arlon road, in areas north-east of Assenois, east of Homtre, and around Villers La Bonne Eau, where we have encountered moderate small arms mortar and rocket fire. Farther east we have pushed about one mile north of Vavigne.

On the southern hinge of the salient, our advance towards the Sauer river in the Bigelbach area was met initially by strong enemy resistance but this became scattered. Eppeldorf was cleared though enemy holds a high ground east and south-east of the town.

In the day's operations 32 enemy aircraft were shot down. Ten of our heavy bombers and 25 of our fighters are missing.

DROP IN MORALE OF GERMAN TROOPS

From Reuter's Correspondent with U. S. THIRD ARMY, Dec. 30.

The morale of German troops fighting in Field-Marshal Von Rundstedt's southern flank has dropped badly since the Wehrmacht's counter-offensive was halted on the Third Army's front.

The Germans are on the defensive along most of the Third Army sector from the Echternach area—where American patrols have reached the Reich frontier on the Sauer river at three points, including Rasport, three and a half miles south-east of Echternach—to Bastogne.—Reuter.

Rundstedt's Onslaught Fizzling Out

From Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Western Front (Saturday):

Field-Marshal Von Rundstedt's onslaught is to-day fizzling out anti-climatically. The Allied armies stand aggressively before his spent might ready to strike piledriving blows.

The German Commander is watching the gradual disintegration of his 3,00,000 assault troops, his tanks guns, planes—committed two weeks ago to-day. He has lost the initiative of offensive, thousands of personnel and irreplaceable stocks and stores of ammunition, transport and a vital petrol dump.—Reuter.

LITTLE 'DICTATORS' OF PRE-WAR PACIFIC

Senators Expose Shortcomings Of U. S. Colonial Policy

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Ten United States Congressmen who are members of the Naval Affairs Committee set out on a 24,500-mile aeroplane tour of the Pacific to study critically American, British and Dominion Colonial Policies. They have now returned, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mirror," with different views.

One member said: "We found skeletons rattling in the closets of every country—and our own as much as any."

The party received several eye-openers about the shortcomings of America's colonial system. For instance, they were surprised to find that for nearly half a century naval governors have ruled Guam and American Samoa combining supreme legislative, executive and judicial power in the person of one naval officer. The Congressmen say that there should be a uniform policy for all countries having Pacific possessions and that the issue of self-determination should be clarified.—United Press of India.

NOTICE TO READERS

Monday being New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday, January 2, 1945.

Cloth Dealers Warned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note from the office of the Textile Commissioner says: "Representations are still being made to the Textile Commissioner for extension of the time-limit for the disposal of cloth and yarn which become time-barred on January 1, 1945.

"The Textile Commissioner does not propose to give any extension whatever for the disposal of such cloth and yarn except for reasons entirely beyond the control of the dealer.

"At a Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments held in the middle of this month it has been agreed that provincial authorities should forthwith seize all cloth and yarn which become time-barred on January 1, 1945. Licences of such dealers may either be suspended or cancelled and the Provincial Governments concerned will prosecute such dealers and press for the confiscation of the goods before the courts."—A.P.

Number Of U. S. Officers Recalled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—An unnamed Major-General was recently recalled from his post in France and reduced to the rank of Colonel, it was announced to-day by the War Department. A War Department official pointed out that the case predates the German offensive.

The War Department added that a number of other general officers had been recalled within recent months as part of the firm policy adopted by the Department.—Reuter.

Chinese Gains On Bhamo-Namkham Road

KANDY, Dec. 30.—Today's S.E.A.C. 'communique' says:

Northern Combat Area Command: Chinese troops captured Loi-Wing on the Chinese side of the frontier and Panghkam, four miles from Namhkham on the Bhamo-Namhkham road on the evening of December 27.

Fourteenth Army: Our troops advancing down the Yeu Road have reached Tawgyin, 34 miles north-west of Yeu. Troops of the Fourth Corps have occupied Kanbalu on the Myitkyina-Mandalay Railway, 54 miles south of Wuntho.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

New York, Dec. 30.

Previous Closing	22.06
To-day's Opening	22.06
Difference	nil.
To-day's Closing	22.07
Difference	+01

RUNDSTEDT'S BLITZ PROVES BOOMERANG

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

DECEMBER, 29.

Though it would be foolish to halloo before the Allies are out of the (Ardennes) wood, it can be said that Marshal Rundstedt's offensive has been stabilized, even if it is not smashed as yet. The daring blitz bids fair to prove a vain gamble.

After penetrating to a depth of seventy miles in eleven days, the German panzers have been decisively halted at Ciney and Celles the latter being the farthest point reached. Rundstedt's desperate strategy was dictated as much by offensive as defensive considerations. In the first place he wanted to shake off the Allied strangle-hold all along the Siegfried Line. He was anxious to relieve the growing pressure on the Roer and the Saar fronts and to escape the attrition to which he was relentlessly subjected. He was in no position to sacrifice six thousand men a day, as he was doing during the few weeks before his attack.

The only way he could stop the growing drain was by springing up an offensive of his own, which would throw the Allies off their balance and disrupt their entire schedule of operations. And this he has certainly succeeded in doing. Though the Allies expected a counter-offensive of sorts, they were evidently not prepared for the blitz show put on by Rundstedt. The very terrain he chose for his attack has all but proved the undoing of the Allies. While the U. S. First Army was busy crossing the Roer and the Third Army engaged in exploiting its bridgeheads over the Saar, the vital sector between them was left virtually unprotected

Uncanny Insight

Rundstedt chose his ground—the 35-mile sector between Malmedy and Echternach—with uncanny insight. He massed there a huge striking force under the very nose of the Allies. It is obvious from the directive of Mr. Stimson U. S. War Secretary, to General Eisenhower that somebody has bungled grievously in thus enabling fifteen German divisions to be concentrated without let or hindrance. Neither the First nor the Third Army was in the least prepared for the blow.

Rundstedt also chose his weather well. He struck at a time when the huge Allied air armadas were grounded down and not only were his movements undetected but his panzers were also left unmolested. He speedily crushed through the thin crust of Allied defences and overran a number of American positions. His advance isolated many American garrisons, roped in many thousands of prisoners, and brought him huge hauls of Allied stores, transport and equipment. It was 1940 all over again for a brief and glorious week. He lived off the country and replenished his hungry panzers with the dumps of American supplies spread all over the country. The shadow of the Swastika began to darken Belgium once again.

It was a glorious adventure. But a seasoned strategist like Rundstedt must have felt hardly reassured by the spoils he was gathering. He knew the risk he was running. He knew that he was giving the pick of the Wehrmacht as a hostage to Eisenhower, unless he drove so swiftly as to throw the entire Allied front into complete disorder. His very audacity shows that he was playing for high stakes. No mere tactical gains or booty or prisoners could justify the gamble. Rundstedt played for a decisive strategic reward.

Towards The Meuse

His all-out offensive—which bears the touch of the Fuehrer's intuition—was expected to drive towards the Meuse with lightning speed. Rundstedt—and Hitler—hopes to occupy the line of the Meuse from Liege to Dinant within three days. Subsequent strategy depended upon the havoc wrought and the consequent loss of morale in Allied ranks.

Eisenhower refused to oblige Rundstedt. He no doubt took heavy punishment and had to yield considerable territory. apart from losing his initiative for the time being. But he remained cool and confident Counter-measures were speedily put into execution and the formidable war machine at his disposal was soon ready for the riposte. The isolated American garrisons also dug in where they stood once the first shock of surprise was over. The gallant stand at Bastogne, for example, has been a prime factor in checkmaking Rundstedt. Similarly the prolonged defence of Stavelot and St. Vith completely upset the enemy's schedule and enabled counter-measures to be taken.

Rundstedt no doubt has driven a wedge seventy-mile deep into Allied lines. From the base to the tip an area of nearly 2,000 square miles has been overrun if not actually held, by him. But he has not reached the Meuse. He has not occupied either Liege or Dinant let alone Namur. He failed to storm into the key communication centre of Bastogne and Sedan is yet far, far away.

Facing Annihilation

Rundstedt's drive is blunted and halted at Ciney and Celles. Bastogne has been relieved. The main spearhead aimed ominously at France has been pushed back. From north and south and west the bulge is being squeezed. The main pressure is being exerted by General Patton's Third Army. While one column has broken into Bastogne, another is driving north-west from Echternach. On the western end of the corridor a large German force is surrounded between Roche and Celles. On the northern flank, however, the enemy is still aggressive.

German spokesmen are themselves admitting withdrawals. Max Krull, military correspondent of the German News Agency, observed: "A halt has had to be called to the German advance at the very point it could be most threatened.....The battle of the Ardennes is mounting to a climax." The same Agency reveals that the Allied High Command had concentrated 24 tank divisions and shook formations on the Ardennes. A large number of German prisoners are being taken in the various sectors, while certain units are destroying their equipment, which is an unmistakable indication of projected withdrawal.

It would be interesting to watch Rundstedt's next move. He cannot sit pretty in the death trap that is slowly closing round him. Digging in is also out of the question and his entire force is inexorably threatened with annihilation unless he can yet pull a fast one on the Allies. As Mr. Stimson pointed out, Rundstedt has committed almost all his crack panzer divisions to the offensive. He has got to gamble with them to the end because he knows that either way he cannot escape his doom.

Eyes On Antwerp?

It would be thus a mistake to suppose that he has shot his bolt. Not yet, in spite of the heavy toll taken of his panzers. A total of 1,000 tanks have been destroyed, 200 having been lost in the vain attempt to storm into Bastogne alone. There is just a likelihood that baffled in the south, the Nazi Commander may switch his offensive to the north. There are significant reports of increased patrol activity on the British and Canadian front.

The Germans are indulging in a persistent probing of the Allied positions on the Maas from north of Tilburg to the north of Venloe. Rundstedt may have an eye on Antwerp, which is now serving as the main supply base of the western front. A drive northwards may not only ease the German situation on the Meuse but may also create serious peril for the Allies. Montgomery, however, must be fully prepared for such an eventuality. In fact the recent lull on his front is pregnant with possibilities.

The next week will be critical. Rundstedt has no time to lose. Apart from the recoil of the Allied armies, he is faced with virtual extinction from the air, in spite of the reappearance of the Luftwaffe. The weather which helped his initial success is leading to his ultimate defeat. For the first time since D-day, the Allies have enjoyed a long spell of clear weather and they are naturally making the most of it. Allied bombers are constantly in the sky like furies raining death and destruction on the enemy. They are faithfully executing Eisenhower's injunction to destroy him—wherever he is.

Terrible Air Toll

During the first twelve days of the offensive, Allied aircraft dropped 35,000 tons of bombs and shot down or damaged 1,088 aircraft for the loss of 298. The Luftwaffe is being again driven from the sky in spite of its lavish use of jet-propelled planes. And denuded of its air umbrella, Rundstedt's legions are providing sitting targets for the Allied bomber command. The following record of the Ninth Air Force alone reveals the terrible havoc being wrought.

Since the start of the operations sorties flown 8,932, armoured vehicles destroyed or damaged 3,521, railroad cars destroyed or damaged 785, locomotives disabled 27, gun positions silenced 122 and damaged 84 and enemy planes destroyed 439 and damaged 121.

The most convincing proof that the plans of Hitler and Rundstedt have gone agley is provided by the silence of Dr. Goebbels. After his first whoop of exultation, the propaganda chief is silent over the development of the offensive which was boosted to change the strategic situation as if by magic. Rundstedt has no doubt done his best. But for all its brilliance, his effort is bound to prove a flash in the pan. And, paradoxical as it may seem, the very success he has achieved during the last two weeks may hasten the final and complete defeat of Germany.

No Easy Victory Over Japan

Prolonged Fight Ahead In Pacific

LONDON Dec 30.

Reuter's Military Commentator in London says: Allied experts do not expect the war against Japan to be easy. Allied military plans including those dealing with production are based on the assumption that it will take years to defeat Japan.

Eighteen months to two years are considered an absolute minimum, unless there is an internal collapse inside Japan which is considered unlikely.

The Japanese are now in many ways in a position similar to that of Germany before her crushing defeats in Russia. The Japanese army has not suffered any catastrophic loss of life and has imposing reserves of manpower

Japanese military strength on land is estimated at four million men. Less than half of this number has in any way been engaged in active battle since Pearl Harbour. More than two million men are still fresh but fully trained.

Japan has another two million men who are of military age and fit to be called up. Every year 200,000 fit men reach military age and these suffice to compensate all Japan's losses in the war up-to-date.

Actually the military strength of Japan is numerically as great as it was on the Pearl Harbour day. She is one major belligerent power that today does not suffer from a shortage of manpower

In the air, Japan can also for the time being hold her own. Her production of planes still suffices to keep just ahead of the rate at which Allies destroy them.

She may also benefit from improvements made in the Luftwaffe and Allies must expect to meet jet and rocket propelled planes in the Pacific.

Mystery Fleet

Finally there is the mystery of the Japanese fleet. It has been sunk so often that people come to believe in its non-existence. Official estimates give the Japanese still formidable naval rating. She is believed to have 10 to 13 battleships, from 10 to 12 large aircraft carriers, several smaller carriers and a still formidable array of submarines, destroyers and other screening vessels.

It has been argued once Germany is defeated, Japan will not last long. Her rulers will recognise the hopelessness of carrying on. There is little evidence of that at present.

The Japanese argue that the end of the German War will favour the Japanese more than the Allies. Britain and America, they say, will feel that a major effort is concluded and if the Japanese can drag out the war, democracies will get tired of it and prepare to negotiate peace with King Mikado.

On the other hand, the Japanese will feel themselves defenders of Asia against all comers and accordingly harden their spirit of resistance. At the moment Japan is still doing her utmost to make the massing of Allied forces against her more difficult.

In spite of bombing she is still able to step up production of almost every branch of industry.

She has lost some of her outpost but has much strengthened her position on the Chinese mainland and against Chungking. It seems Japanese strategy now aims at making the Chinese mainland part of her land bastion against the Allied invasion. If she succeeds, it will make the Allied task more difficult.

Soviet Neutrailty

This decision of the Japanese can be seen in the transfer of most of their crack divisions from Manchuria into central and southern China.

Apparently a major change has been made in the Japanese strategy. Instead of putting an emphasis on the sea and on distant outposts, the Japanese have concentrated on creating a solid core from which to defend themselves.

The fact that in doing this they were able to denude their far eastern frontier with the Soviet Union is taken to mean the Russians had no early intention of joining the war against Japan.

The build-up of the attack against Japan will be no light matter.

All calculations of the future are also conditioned by what Soviet policy will be in the Far East. At present it seems that Marshal Stalin will not commit himself to either, but will play the role of a great arbiter. For the moment nothing definite is known except that Kremlin adheres strictly to its policy of neutrality.

So long as it does that, both Britain and America will have to be prepared to shoulder the burdens of a fairly long and arduous campaign in the Far East.—Reuter.

BAJRI RATION.

A press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, says that in view of the improvement in the stock position of bajri the Government of Bombay has decided to issue it from Sunday, December 31, 1944, to the full extent of the total cereal ration to ration card and ration permit holders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 2, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 14, 1364.
Parsi: Tir 29, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-12 a.m. Sunset: 7-12 p.m.
Hightide: 2-26, 14-01.
Lowtide: 8-28, 19-57.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

THANAWALLA—Ahmed Currim Thanawalla of Messrs. H. Ahmed & Co. expired last night. Funeral 11-30 a.m. from his residence Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: "Kirtan" by Maharaj Shri Vijaya Shankar and Pandit Davendra Vijaya, at 5-0 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION 1944: Annual Sports will be held to-day (Sunday), at Cooperage Grounds, at 2 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Public Lecture by Dr. J. C. Chatterji, at the "Anand Vihara", near Bombay Central Station, at 10 a.m., to-day (Sunday).

SARASWATI SANGIT SAMAJ: Shrimatibai Narvekar's vocal music to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., at Chhabildas High School Hall.

SRI THYAGARAJA MAHOTSAVAM: Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Sita Kalyanam" by Sri Raghunatha Patrachariar, at 9 p.m.

"THE CANARA WELFARE CRICKETERS": The Fourth Annual Meeting of the club to-day (Sunday), at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 179, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"ARYA SAMAJ FORT": A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. Tarachandji Gajara, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., at the Samaj Mandir, 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Fate or Freewill?" Jehangir Wadia Building., Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), 6-15 p.m.

AMATEURS' DRAMATIC PARTY, MATUNGA: Will put on boards the Tamil Drama "Saint Kabirdas", to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at the Don Bosco High School Hall, Matunga, in aid of the Scholarship Fund. Tickets can be had at the Hall.

SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall at 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RAMANA JAYANTI PROGRAMME: 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.: Upanishad parayanam; 10-30 to 11-30 a.m.: Sri Sad-Guru Puja; 11-30 a.m. to 12 noon: Vyakyana of Sri Dakshinamurthy Ashtaka by Brahmasri Sivaramakrishna Sastrigal, Noorani; 12 noon: Deeparadhana; 5 to 7-30 p.m.: Procession; 8 p.m.: Maha Prasad Viniyoga and Mangalam.

BHAGINI SAMAJ: A special show of Prabhat Productions' popular film "Ram Shastri" will be held at the Central Cinema, Charni Road, on 3rd January, at 1 p.m. (N. S. T.), for the benefit of the members of the Bhagini Samaj. Members are requested to obtain their admission passes from the Samaj either on 1st or 2nd January 1945, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Mass Rally At Kamgar Maidan To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union there will be a mass rally of textile workers on the first of January at 6 p.m. when Mr. Bhogle will preside at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

The demonstration will demand prompt Government action to prevent the strike wave which is threatening the textile industry and the implementation of the recommendations of the Divetia Committee, granting of three months' bonus to the workers and resumption of the Jam Mills which is at present idle under a lock-out declaration by the management.

Humayun Kabir In Bombay

Prof. Humayun Kabir, President-elect of the All-India Students' Conference, arrived in Bombay on Saturday. A huge reception was accorded to him at Dadar Station.

The open session of the Conference will commence from to-day, at 2-30 p.m. in the King George School Ground, Hindu Colony Dodar.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 31.
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Film Music. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Susheela Varadharajan. 9-40 Gajanan Karnad: Violin. 10-0 Swami Vallabhadas. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-20 Manhar G. Barwe. 12-0 Songs (G). 12-15 p.m. Lalita Parulkar. 12-30 Bhavgeet. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Film Music. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 5-0 Swami Vallabhdas. 5-35 Gajanan Karnad. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Susheela Varadharajan. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 AIR Quartet. 7-0 Lalita Parulkar. 7-15 Song (K). 7-30 Swami Vallabhadas. 8-0 Sitar Recital. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Looking Back—1944 (E). 10-0 Listening Tonight (E). 10-15 Records All. 10-30 Listen to the Bands. 10-45 South Seas. 11-0 The Latin-American Way. 11-15 The Kentucky Minstrels. 11-30 Vienese Rhythm. 11-45 Fifteen Minutes to Go. 11-53 Epilogue for 1944. 12-0 Ring Out the Old; Ring in the New. 12-1 Prologue for 1945.

City Cloth Retailers Resent New Govt. Order

The President of the Federation of Bombay Retail Cloth Dealers' Association, has sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member, Central Government: "The Federation views with grave concern the position of retail cloth dealers in obtaining supplies from markets. Immediate measures are necessary for relieving the situation. Equitable distribution is possible only through responsible organisations. For final disposal of goods the order will operate very harshly and unjustly on the retailers. In view of a multitude of designs and qualities in cloth, dumping of unsaleable goods by wholesalers and selection resting with the consumers the final disposal in a short period will be impossible. Exemption of all the retailers is earnestly solicited.

'A' WARD D. C. C.: Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee the monthly 'flag salutation' ceremony will be held at 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to-day, at 9 a.m. (N. S. T.). Mr. Adam Adil, General Secretary of Bombay Muslim Majlis, will unfurl the flag.

WOMAN DELIVERS FIVE CHILDREN

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

According to a report published in the local press, a Harijan woman residing at Wandiwash gave birth to five children. They remained alive only for an hour.—O. P.

ARYA MAHILA MANDAL PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON 'SATYARTHA PRAKASH'

The 12th Annual gathering of Arya Mahila Mandal was held in Arya Samaj pandal on Tuesday last under the presidentship of Mrs. Ashalata Palwankar, when Mrs. Indumati Vidyadhar Kolbekar moved a resolution "to remove the ban on 14th Chapter of 'Satyartha Prakash by Sind Government", which was seconded by Miss Shakuntala L. Oghale and passed unanimously. This is forwarded to H. E. the Governor

MEN MUST LOOK AFTER ALI ROUND PROGRESS OF WOMEN

Present system of education does not teach us to carry out our social and political responsibilities and does not enable to be truly civilised, said Mrs. Sumatibai Kirtane, prominent Congress Worker and Chairman Reception Committee n her address.

She pointed out how the percentage of educated women in India is hardly one and urged the necessity of national education on the lines of Wardha Scheme. She also urged the necessity of literacy drive, first aid, village uplift, and anti-disease work in the villages.

It is the duty of man to look up on the all round progress of women, she remarked and said man and woman are but the two sides of a happy world and as such urged the necessity of their close collaboration and union in all matters of progress.

She urged for an intelligent solution of the present problems of women hoped for the best guidance to this effect of an educated and reformed president of the Conference like Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar and like Miss Kapilabai Khandwala.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP'S AID TO GUJARAT

At the recent Annual Charity Dance organized by the Progressive Group at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the total proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,431 which have been handed over to Lady Rama Rau, Chairman, Women's Flood Relief Committee.

CITY CHILDREN TO GET ADULT RATION

Those Under Six Entitled To Half Quota

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Children in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District will from January 10, 1945 obtain increased foodgrains rations.

A Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, says that the Government of Bombay has amended the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulations. According to which every person in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District above six years will thereafter get the full adult ration of one paylee per week whereas at present the full adult ration is given only to persons above 12 years of aged. Similarly all children below six years including those below two years will get half the adult ration.—A. P.

Reduction In Sugar Rationing

In view of the reduction in the provincial sugar quota for 1944-45 the Government of Bombay has decided to effect a cut in the quantum of sugar ration issued to establishments by 33 1/2 per cent, says a press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay.

At present on each unit on a sugar ration permit issued to any authorised establishment in Bombay City the Bombay Suburban District 6 oz. of sugar is issued. With effect from Sunday January 7, 1945, the value of a unit on sugar ration permits would be 4 oz. and sugar would be issued at that rate. Necessary notifications amending the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulations are published in the Bombay Government Gazette of December 29, 1944.

No reduction is made in the sugar ration admissible to individuals on their ration cards. Ration cardholders would continue to get sugar at the rate of 6 oz. per unit allotted on the ration cards. To that extent the cut would not affect purely Residential Establishments and Institutions. Revised ration permits are being issued to them. These revised permits will be distributed to such establishments at their premises and in case any such establishment does not get its revised permit by January 7, 1945, it should obtain the revised permit from the Establishment Branch of the Office of the Controller of Rationing.

.....AND NOW IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

RANJIT'S HIT OF THE SEASON—

VISH KANYA

Starring: Sadhona Bose, Surendra, Prithviraj & Kamala.
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
Music: KHEMCHAND PRAKASH

AJIT Release

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sun. Mon. Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking: 9-30 To 12-30 & 3 To 6-30

SUSHILA RANI

PLAYS TO MEN WITH MUSIC AND TEARS TO GIVE UP THE PASSION OF GAMBLING WHICH ONCE MADE A SACRED WOMAN THE GREATEST VICTIM OF HISTORY!

Starring:
CHANDRAMOHAN, BADRI PRASAD, KANHAIYALAL, DAVID, DIXIT, MAZHAR KHAN, LEELA MISRA, RAM GOPAL, and others.

11th WEEK

Directed by
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THE MIRACLE MAN with UNRIVALLED POWER

INDIA'S GREATEST ASTROLOGER AND TANTRIK-YOGI

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE SIXTH

RAJ JYOTISHI, JYOTISH-SHIROMANI PANDIT RAMESH CH. BHATTACHARYA, JYOTISHARNAV, M.R.A.S. (London).

of international fame, President of the world-renowned All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society who is well-versed in Tantra & Vedic works and whose efficiency had startled the present world swayed under the domination of sceptics and the so-called scientists.

A few years ago the learned Panditji was endowed with the title of "Jyotish-Shiromani" the signal honour conferred on him in a public meeting by the "All-India Pandit Mahamandali" for his distinctive works & independent researches in Astrology and Astronomy. His power of calculations in Palmistry as well as in Tantrik rites is unprecedented and unrivalled in India.

He is the only Astrologer in India who is highly appreciated by HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR GEORGE THE SIXTH for his wonderful calculation and the EIGHTEEN EMINENT RULING CHIEFS OF INDIA honoured him for his marvellous achievements in Astrology and Tantrik rites.

It is well-known that the astrological predictions of this great scholar, his wonderful methods of redressing the pernicious influence of evil stars, his power to bring success in complicated lawsuits and also to cure incurable diseases by the help of Yoga & Tantrik rites (Phthysis; Asthma; Piles, Difficult cases of Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy and all kinds of Female Diseases—*Sterility, Painful Menstruation, Menorrhagia, etc.*) are really uncommon.

Many Ruling Chiefs of India, High Court Judges, Commissioners of Divisions, Advocate-Generals, Nawabs, Rajas, Maharajas, etc., and also many reputed personalities of the world (of England, America, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore, etc.) have given many spontaneous testimonials of the great Pandit's wonderful powers.

A FEW REMARKABLE OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDS

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF ATHGARH says:—"I have been astonished at the super-human power of Panditji. He is a great Tantrik".

HER HIGHNESS THE DOWAGER 6TH MAHARANI SAHEBA OF TRIPURA STATE says:—"I am feeling wonder at the marvellous Tantrik work and excellent efficiency of his Kavachas. He is no doubt a great personage with miraculous power".

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SIR MANMATHA NATH MUKHERJI, Kt., says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and talent of Sriman Ramesh Chandra is the only possible outcome of a great father to a like son".

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA OF SANTOSH & EX-PRESIDENT OF THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SIR MANMATHA NATH ROY CHOUDHURY, Kt., says:—"On seeing my son, his prophecy about my future is true to words. He is really a great Astrologer with extraordinary power".

THE HON'BLE MR. B. K. ROY, ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF ORISSA says:—"At a glance on me he began to disclose my mental thoughts and he predicted marvellously about the marriage of my daughter and certain mishap of my son which came true to the word. He is really a great personage with supernatural power".

THE HON'BLE RAJA PRASANNA DEB RAIKOT, MINISTER, GOVT. OF BENGAL says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and Tantrik activities of Panditji on several occasions have struck me with greatest astonishment. Really he is unique in his line."

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE RAI SAHEB SURJYAMONI DAS, OF KEONJHAR STATE HIGH COURT, says:—"Panditji has bestowed the life of my dead son. I have never seen in my life such a great Tantrik Yogi."

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT HARIDAS SIDHANTA BAGIS, THE GREAT LEARNED MAN AND DEVOTEE OF INDIAN CULTURE AND GREAT SCHOLAR, says:—"Although Sriman Ramesh Chandra is young in age, yet he possesses extraordinary merits with superhuman talent in Astrology and Astronomy."

MR. J. A. LAWRENCE, OSAKA, JAPAN, writes:—"I was getting good results from your Kavacha and all my family were passing a different life since I started wearing."

MR. ANDRE TEMPE, 2723 POPULAR AVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. AMERICA:—"I have purchased from you several Kavachas on two or three different occasions. They all proved satisfactory."

MRS. F. W. GILLESPIE, DETROIT. MICH. U. S. AMERICA:—"I am wearing your special Dhanada Talisman and so far my luck has been with me a great deal better than in the past."

MR. K. RUCHPAUL, SHANGHAI, CHINA:—"Everything you foretold in writing is taking place with surprising exactness."

MR. ISSAC MUMI ETLA, GOVT. CLERK & INTERPRETER IN DESCHANG, WEST AFRICA:—"I had ordered some Talismans from you that had rendered me wonderful service."

MR. B. J. FERNANDO, PROCTOR S. C. & NOTARY PUBLIC, COLOMBO, CEYLON:—"I got marvellous effects from your Kavachas. I have had transactions with you almost every year for the last 20 years for about rupees three thousand."

CAPT. R. P. BHANOT, C. O. ADMIN, COMDT., MYMENSINGH, writes:—"Within about 2 months of my wearing your two talismans on 25th March, 1944 my days of darkness were turned into days of brightness. You are truly a Mythical Wizard in Astrology. I feel proud that I am a member of your Society." Dated 23rd May, 1944 and others such as—

Hon'ble Sir C. Madhaban Nair, Kt., of Privy Council, Hon'ble Mr. S. O. Mitra, M.A., B. L., President of Bengal Legislative Council, Choudhury Moazzem Hossain (Lal Mia), M.L.C., Mr. B. N. Roy Chaudhury, M.A., (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, Dy. Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta, Khan Bahadur K. M. Hussan C.I.E., Dy. General Manager, E. I. Rly., Capt. P. C. Sen, M.B., I.M.S. medical recruiting officer, Raipur, C.P., Capt. P. N. P. Unawalla of Bombay, Mr. E. A. Arakie, M.A. (Cantab) J.P., Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Roy Chaudhury, B.A., Vice-Consul of Spain; Kumar C. Singha Rai of Loisingha, Patna State, Maharaj Kumar of Hindol, Raja Bahadur of Barkimedi, etc., etc. have personal experience of his wonderful predictions and mysterious powers.

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N.B.—Please note the names of our Society and the Panditji and our address very carefully—else you may be cheated. The names of our TALISMANS and even the language of our advts. are being imitated. We are getting repeated complaints of this nature. All correspondences and remittances to be made direct to the Head Office.

"Greece Is Another Spain"

Testing Ground For Democracy, Says Dange

"I speak because Greece is not a domestic question only for the British people. It is a testing ground for principles just as Spain was some years ago."

Thus said S. A. Dange, All-India Trade Union Congress President, speaking at the mammoth 20,000 strong "Hands Off Greece" demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London on Sunday, December 17th.

"The liberation of the people is being strangled at the hands of international bankers and international gangsters. Seven or eight years ago it was done under the guise of non-intervention; today it is done by open intervention. We, workers of India know what fighting for liberation is and how we have been misrepresented here.

"I was sorry to see that the Labour Ministers are supporting Mr. Churchill and the Bankers who hold Greek debts. Churchill said that fighting in Greece is due to the necessity of guarding the Mediterranean.

"Then why not rely on the people of Greece to do the guarding? If the Mediterranean is to be guarded in order to hold India then, let me assure the Minister that India is going to be free and that he need not worry about holding it. 400 million Indians when free will guard very well world democracy through international co-opration. So hands off Greece and all subject countries! Let the people decide."—"People's War."

Belgian Rexist Leader — Sentenced To Death

LONDON, Dec. 29: The Brussels Military Court sentenced to death in contumacy Leon Degrelle, the Belgian Rexist leader now in Germany. He was found guilty of bearing arms against Belgium and the Allies; with providing the enemy with soldiers, men, money, food, arms and munitions, with participating in the transformation of legal institutions and organisations by the enemy; with plotting a civil war, raising armed forces and leading armed bands for seizure of public places, towns and fortresses belonging to the state, forming militia, etc. for employing force and supplanting the army or the police.

The sentence orders execution of Degrelle by shooting at St. Gilles, Brussels.—Reuter.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital Celebration Week held in the Hospital premises in Allahabad on Friday evening with Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the chair. It was decided to have a "Flag Day" house to house collection and carry on propaganda throughout the country for collection of funds.

U. N. R. R. A. RELIEF IN LIBERATED EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Director General of the U.N.R.R.A Governor Herbert H. Lehman, stated to-day that difficulties in obtaining the required shipping and inland transport were holding up work of organisation of bringing relief to the liberated areas of Europe. Shortages of certain food commodities were also a difficulty.—Reuter.

NEW C.IN-C. OF ADEN

LONDON, Dec. 29.

To-night's London gezette announces that the King has appointed Mr. Reginald Stuart Champion Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony and protectorate of Aden.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA DANCE FESTIVAL

Accredited Exponents Of All Schools To Give Recitals In Bombay For 'Vikram' Celebrations

The President of the Vikramaditya Bi-millennium Celebrations Committee writes:—

The "Glory of Dance that is Ind" will be presented in all its colour and glamour to Bombay audiences next month and is bound to prove to be the biggest 'draw' of the season. Following the All-India Music Congress, the Vikramaditya Bi-millennium Celebrations Committee has now succeeded in planning an All-India Dance Festival which will be in the nature of a 'Dance Olympiad.' The Festival will present Bharat Natya, Manipuri, Kathakali and Kathak Techniques of the classical Dance Art of India and will bring together accredited exponents of these art forms on a common platform for the first time in the art history of India. Picked artistes and topmost exponents of the different techniques of the different dance forms will participate in this Festival which will be unique of its kind in India. In fact, Bombay is going to make history in dance. This national Dance Festival promises to be a landmark and will commence at the Excelsior Theatre from 18th January 1945 for one week. The recitals, about 15 in number, are judiciously planned and will provide several Dance ballets, Dance-dramas and Dance solos, some of which are specially composed for the occasion. The musical interludes and background orchestration will be of a high order and will add super melody to the rhythm of dance composition. The net proceeds of the function, as is well-known, are to go to the building fund of the "Vikram Kala Mandir" or "National Art Theatre" for the city of Bombay. Here is an opportunity for Bombay to pay its homage to the great Monarch Vikramaditya and to appreciate the great dance heritage of India which will be presented in its pure perspective.

HUSSEIN'S UNIQUE SACRIFICE

Glowing Tributes To Memory Of Kerbala Martyrs

Glowing Tributes to the memory of the Kerbala Martyrs who laid down their lives 1,300 years ago, were paid by the representatives of different communities at Kaiser Baug this evening. Mr. Nagindas Ma[illegible], who was one of the invitees to the meeting, sent a message of good will and regretted that he was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting.

Among those who joined in the tributes were Mr. Dhirubhai J. Desai, Sardar Pratap Singh, Mr. Umashankar Dikshit and Dastoor E. J. Bajan. The speakers stressed the great qualities exhibited by Hazrat Imam Husein who preferred every hardship and persecution, even the loss of life, to deviation from truth, from faith and from a righteous life.

Colonel B. H. Zaidi, Chief Minister of Rampur State who presided gave the important events in the life of Hazat Imam Husein and how he went to Kerbala with his band of 72 followers He faced innumerable difficulties and hardships but remained strong in his faith and righteonsness. Before, his very eyes, he saw his infant son and family murdered. But his faith in God and in his goodness endured stronger than ever.

UNIQUE IN HISTORY.

The Martyrdom of Imam Husein, he said, was unique in history, it was the example of sacrificing everything before a good cause. It was the inspiration for all generations and a clear lesson that nothing great could be achieved without sacrifice.

Concluding, he said, that it was only natural that a figure of such eminence, must have followers even among Non-Muslims.

BAN ON LATHIS IN SUKKUR

SUKKUR, Dec. 29: The District Magistrate has banned the carrying of lathis and other weapons in the Sukkur Municipal limits for three months. —A. P.

Odds On Records Facile Win In 1,000 Guineas

Favourites And Outsiders Greet X'mas Crowds Alternatively

FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On, who was the public choice, smashed opposition in the first of the Indian classic, the Thousand Guineas. Solar Kiss ran up 2 1/2 lengths behind, and Prince Aly Khan and R. K. F. Singh's Ferial and Niraly placed third and fourth respectively.

Haut Ton won narrowly from the most fancied Chanak in the Aga Khan's Cup after encountering a thrilling finish over the last stretch.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's first appearance in the season was signalled by his Maharana winning the opening event, the Madras Plate.

Outsiders and favourites alternated and did not give serious room for huge losses.

The noted rider, Edgar Britt had a blank day. He was twice pegged behind in closely fought finishes.

Mrs. Justice was the only successful owner who succeeded in collecting a nice double.

The following are the results:

THE MADRAS PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's MAHARANA 9-4 Mohd. Khan 1
Mr. J. A. Abdulezer's WALDYE 5-8, Amir Ahmed 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's BURHAN II 9-2 Kheem Singh 3
Mah Kumar of Morvi's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 9-2 Khade 4

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, neck, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 24 1/5 seconds.

Not run: Passing Show

Tote paid: Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 22. Rs. 13 and Rs. 21.

THE KALYAN PLATE—(Div. II) Distance: 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. Justice's PRINCE DARA, 8-11, Magan Singh 1
Messrs. Tyebjee and Randall's SWEET CHIME, 8-5, Uttam Singh 2
Mr. A. Fatah's HOT STUFF, 9-0, Kansingh 3
Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SEA LOG, 8-7 Bhoor Singh ... 4

Won by 1/2 length. 3/4 length. 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 ms. 14 secs.

Not run—Hotch Potch 8-11.

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win; and Rs. 19. Rs. 30 and 14 for places.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE Dist.—1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. L. V. Malkani's VIENNA, 7-7, Percival 1
Mr. L. V. Malkani's SHY LADY, 9-4, Evans 2
Mr. G. A. W. Wilkins' TAMIM AL KHAIR, 7-13, Dasrath Singh ... 3
Maharaja of Baroda's AKHU AMIN, 9-1, Britt 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length. 4 lengths.

Time: 2 ms. 55 4/5 secs.

Not run—Dahman Ramzi 8-8.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; and Rs. 77. Rs. 18 and Rs. 72 for places.

THE KALYAN PLATE—(Div. I) Dist.—1 1/4 Miles.

Messrs. P. P. Mistry and K. J. K. Irani's WINDSOR PIE, 8-8, Brace 1
Messrs. Lalvani and Rahimtoola's MASKED RAIDER, 8-12, Southey 2
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's GOLD LEGION, 8-12, Burn 3
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's EMBASSY ROW, 9-6, Khade 4

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 4 lengths. 1 length.

Time: 2 ms. 10 4/5 secs.

Not run—War Admiral 8-12

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; and Rs. 13, Rs. 32 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS, 1944-45 Dist.—1 Mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's ODDS ON, 8-7, Jones 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SOLAR KISS, 8-7, Evans 2
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's FERIAL, 8-7, Burn ... 3
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's NIRALY, 8-7, A. Ahmed 4

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, neck, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 m. 42 secs.

Not run—Pomme de Mantri 8-7. Maid of Honour 8-7. Rosebud 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; and Rs. 13. Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 for places.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP Dist.—1 1/2 Miles.

Mrs. Justice's HAUT TON, 8-9, Whiteside 1
Maharani of Kolhapur's CHANAK, 8-8, E. Britt 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's TATTER-SOL, 8-4, Evans 3
Mr. E. P. A. Fernando's NIGHT SENTRY, 8-4, Burn 4

Won by short head, 2 lengths, short head.

Time: 2 ms. 41 secs.

Not run—Royal Page 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 66 for win; and Rs. 16, Rs. 12 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE PERTH PLATE Dist.—6 Furs.

Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's NUIT DE NOEL, 8-0, P. Khade 1
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN, 8-2, Sibbritt 2
Mrs. S. Basher Ali's MONEL, 7-11, West 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH, 9-2, Mahd. Khan 4

Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 m. 14 3/5 secs.

Not run—Carlos 9-2.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; and Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE VELLARD PLATE Dist.—1 Mile.

Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's PRINCE SALEEM, 8-9, Bhoorsingh 1
Mr. Billimoria's SAY WHEN, 8-5, Burn 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's HURRICANE, 8-4, Jones 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's BLUE TOI, 9-0, Evans 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 m. 43 2/5 secs.

Not run—Sunny Dan 9-2, Star of Gujerat 9-0, Typhoon 8-2, Scotch Mist 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 135 for win; and Rs. 21, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE AGRA PLATE Dist.—7 Furs.

Mr. Hope's ASSAF MAHMUD, 8-5, Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB, 8-9, Britt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MICKY MOUSE, 9-4, Mahd. Khan ... 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's BARIZ, 7-9, Roberts 4

Not run—Desert Gem 8-11, Anar Kali 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; and Rs 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 24 for places.

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GOVERNOR, AUTHOR OF N. W. F. MINISTRY

Ex-Premier Sure Of Congress Victory If Autumn Session Of Assembly Is Ordered

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier of N. W. F. P., who is on a short visit to Lahore, commenting on the decision of the Frontier Governor not to hold the autumn session of the Assembly, said: "I was not at all surprised at the Governor's refusal to call the autumn session of the Assembly because everybody knows that he is the author of the present Ministry. There is no precedent where a minority party should be imposed against the will of the people to govern them for the benefit of the foreign power who has installed them unconstitutionally."

Questioned about the party position in the Frontier Assembly, Dr. Khan Sahib said: "The Congress Party has sent in a motion of no confidence signed by 20 members. In addition to these 20 members, the Congress Party includes one member who is at present absent from the Frontier and five who are detained in jail for the purpose of enabling the minority ministry to function. Our total strength, therefore, is 26 in a House of 49 excluding the speaker as against 23 of the party all of whom, I know, are not the real supporters of the Ministry and that is precisely the reason behind the Governor's refusal to call a session of the Assembly. Thus, the Congress Party is definitely in a position to carry through a motion of no-confidence against the present Ministry if a session of the Assembly is called."

Asked whether the Congress Party would attend the coming budget session of the Assembly and actually move a motion of no-confidence, Dr. Khan Sahib said that it was for the party to take a decision in the matter and that he could say nothing without consulting his party.—A. P.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

In Saturday's match in "The Sir Percival David Challenge Cup" Volley Ball Tournament Dawn Mills 'B' defeated Kurla Muslim Club: Score 15—4, 15—2.

25 CONGRESS CENTRES FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT IN CITY

New Drive To Wipe Out Illiteracy And Teach Handicrafts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new programme for Harijan uplift evolved in consultation with Gandhiji has just been launched by the Congress in Bombay. The most important feature of this is the opening of tutorial centres where Harijan women will be taught easy handicraft like tailoring, knitting and weaving. The first of these centres in Bombay will be started by the end of January, a donor for defraying the entire cost having already been found.

According to the plan approved by Gandhiji, Congress workers devoted to Harijan uplift will seek the co-operation of the Municipal Corporation, in every town where the Congress is in a majority. Otherwise they will undertake the work on their own.

The very first item in the programme will be to teach sanitation to Harijans. Squads of volunteers specially trained for the purpose will visit every locality armed with soap and bathe the children of every Harijan family.

LITERACY DRIVE

A full fledged campaign for liquidation of illiteracy will be launched in co-operation with the Owners of mills and factories employing large-scale Harijan labour. A scheme for the removal of illiteracy within one year has been drawn up and the expenses are computed to be five rupees per head. In many cases millowners have agreed to bear this cost.

Harijan localities in Bombay have been divided into two categories—concentrated localities with a population from 3,000 to 20,000 and the sparsely-populated areas with 600 to 1,000 Harijans. Ninety-nine per cent. of Bombay's Harijan population which totals two lakhs is to be found in the so-called concentrated localities. According to the present scheme there will be a welfare centre for each locality to be looked after or to be conducted by Congressmen in collaboration with the Municipal Harijan welfare section. The total centres to be started in the city will be 25.

The plan for liquidation of illiteracy has been drawn up in consultation with the Bombay Adult Education Society. An appeal will shortly be made to students and teachers to take up service in spare time in this connection. Their services will be paid for wherever necessary.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—More than 800 American bombers escorted by 700 fighters today attacked road and rail junctions behind the German lines. Other targets were marshalling yards at Bingen, Aschaffenburg and Frankfurt. Most of the bombing was done visually.

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CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

The cotton market again ruled quiet but steady with narrow price movements.

I. C. C. March opened at Rs. 443 and the rate after opening at Rs. 443 improved to Rs. 444-8 but reacted to Rs. 441-8.

Closing rates:—

I. C. C. March ..... Rs. 442-4
I. C. C. May ..... Rs. 453-12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
I. C. C. March	444-1/2	440-1/2	442-3/4
I. C. C. May	455-1/2	451-1/2	454
Karachi 4F Mar.	45/6/6	44/14/9	45/2/6

PARITY: I. C. C. March below N. Y. March 498 cent pts. at Ex. 331.

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
BOMBAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

THE NORMAL TIME TABLE Service will be resumed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Bombay Suburban Section on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1945. (1563)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

It is notified that with effect from 1st January 1945 Kalyan Local 308 Up will halt at Dombivli and will therefore run as follows: Kalyan Dep. 8-0 hrs., Thakurli Dep. 8-6 hrs., Dombivli Dep. 8-9 hrs., Mumbra Dep. 8-18 hrs., Thana Arr. 8-25 hrs. Dep. 8-26 hrs. and Mulund Dep. 8-30 hrs. as at present.

No 580 Up Kurla Local will leave Kurla at 18-25 hrs. instead of 18-30 hrs. and will run 5 minutes earlier throughout.

No. K-2 Up Kalyan Local will NOT run on Sundays and gazetted Public Holidays. No. K-1 Down will terminate at Kurla on Sundays and Public Holidays. (1575)

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Akhtar Jehan, Suptidhara
Nawab & Chandrawati

Advance Booking:
From Monday: 10 a. m. to 12
3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

CENTRAL

(A. C. F. E. Release)

SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Share market remains closed today. It will re-open on Tuesday.

Tata Steel Defds. were placed around Rs. 2,230, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1,930, Indian Iron Rs. 41-8 and Bengal Steel Rs. 33-14.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The market ruled firm to-day during the initial stages but later on met some profit taking. It being Saturday no business was reported on behalf of the Reserve Bank.

Gold opened at Rs. 75/6 and the rate after improving to Rs. 75-12 reacted to Rs. 74/10. Silver after opening at Rs. 132/4 touched Rs. 132/8 but receded to Rs. 131/8.

Later on due to realising Gold declined to Rs. 74 and Silver to Rs. 130. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 74/1 and Silver at Rs. 130/4.

N. Y. COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The increasing effects of Government support programmes with the theory that any important 1945 changes are unlikely together with reports of substantial French requirements in the first half of 1945 and firmness of securities were outstanding features. Realising and more or less hedges together with subsidence of early urgent demand pared mid-day gains, but on the other hand sentiment and news continue generally bullish. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

January	21.92
March	22.06
May	21.97
Middling Spot	22.47

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	20.06
May	20.00
July	21.73
Middling Spot	21.55

NOON CALL

March	22.07
May	22.02
July	21.75

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Dec 29.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold Bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) 41 December quoted

Wheat Australian (Bulk) 45 Dec/Jan quoted

Wheat Australian (Bags) 48 Dec/Jan quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 29.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	81-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-3/16
Funding Loan 2 p c 1960/90	112-11/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	10-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	81-1/2
National Bank of India	42

HEADMASTERS RESENT INSULT TO TEACHERS

Deputation To Vice-Chancellor

To place the following resolution passed by the Headmasters' Conference on Friday, a deputation consisting of Dr. G. S. Khair and Messrs M. T. Vyas, R. K. Marzban, M. V. Donde, R. N. Vakil, K. G. Warty, C. C. Shah, G. L. Chandavarkar and C. A. Christie waited on the Vice-Chancellor at the University on Saturday.

"This Conference strongly resents the decision of the Syndicate to discriminate, in the name of the purity of examinations, between school teachers and College Professors in the matter of appointments of paper-setters and moderators at the Matriculation Examination, and impresses upon the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate that the whole body of Secondary School Teachers protests against the unwarranted and uncharitable insinuations implied in the decision of the Syndicate in question. This Conference further brings to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate that the present attitude of the Syndicate towards the School teachers is reprehensible in view of the fact that the recent enquiries into the malpractices at the University Examinations made no difference between a school teacher and a College Professor found guilty of resorting to malpractices"

The deputationists pointed out to the Vice-Chancellor the gross insult and injustice done to secondary teachers in the name of purity of examinations when professors and teachers were both found guilty of malpractices. The deputation strongly urged upon the Vice-Chancellor to remove the stigma on secondary teachers otherwise the Syndicate's resolution will be a slur on the University itself. The deputationists demanded that not only secondary teachers should be appointed as Chairman, papersetters and moderators but also that adequate remuneration should be paid to them.

The Vice-Chancellor promised to place the resolution before the Syndicate.

Concession Withdrawn

A Press Note says:—

"In a Press Note issued on 28th July 1944, it was announced 'inter alia', that all printing and publishing work which was in press on the date of the coming into force of the paper control (economy) order, 1944, viz., June 12, 1944, would be allowed to be completed without the paper consumed in the completion of the work being debited to the quota of the printer or publisher. In view of the fact that sufficient time has now elapsed for completing all work of such nature, the Government of India have decided to withdraw this concession with effect from Feb. 1, 1945.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 30: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours L. M. T. on 27/12/1944:—

Calcutta 80 5 0, Cuttack 87 60 0, Patna 77 52 0, Allahabad 78 57 0, Cawnpore 79 55 0, Lucknow 79 52 0, Dehra Dun 76 49 0, Madras 83 69 0, Darjeeling 83 69 0, New Delhi 80 50 0, Lahore 65 50 0, Peshawar 58 43 T, Jacobabad 73 46 0, Karachi 77 59 0, Nagpur 87 60 0, BOMBAY 89 71 P, Shillong 61 35 0, Simla 51 42 0.—A. P.

Stalin Constitution Of Soviet Russia

(Continued From Page 2)

safeguard and strengthen public property as foundations of the Soviet system. On the other hand, the right to personal property and to inherit personal property is protected by the law.

The constitution does not confine itself to proclaiming rights and liberties of citizens but stresses and guarantees these rights and liberties, as well as the means by which they can be exercised.

The right to work is ensured by socialist organisation of national economy and by the growth of productive forces which enable the state in a planned way to build new mills and factories, mines and power stations, railways and cities, build up an abundance of everything which enriches, adorns life and strengthens the defensive might of the Soviet State.

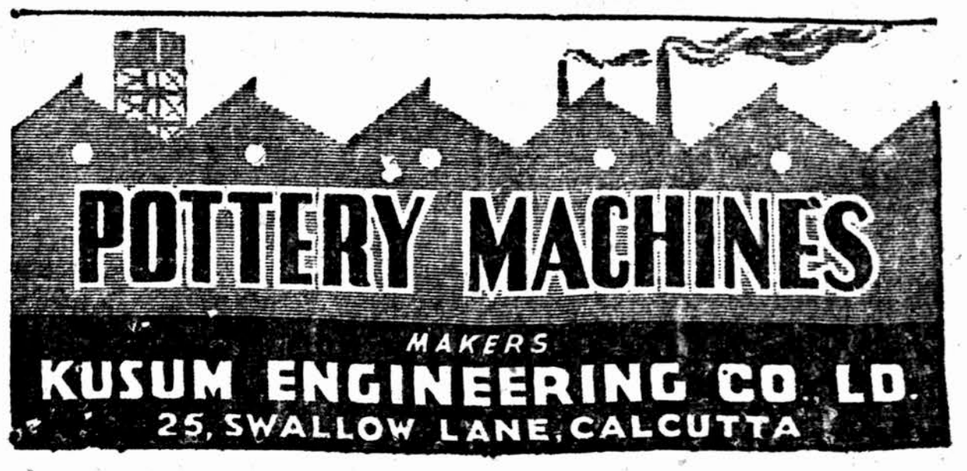
Four Freedoms

Freedom of conscience is ensured by separation of the church from the state and school from the church. freedom of Press by placing printing presses and stocks of paper at the disposal of working people and their organisations, freedom of assembly and mass meetings by placing public buildings at their disposal, right to rest and leisure is guaranteed by institution of annual vacations with full pay for workers and employees and provision of rest homes, sanatoria and clubs, the right to medical assistance by provision of free hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.

On February 1st 1944, on the motion of Vyacheslav Molotov, the constitution was amended by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to convert People's Commissariats of defence and foreign affairs from All Unions into Union Republican Commissariats, the effect of which was to grant every union republic the right to have its own military formations, as well as enter into direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements with them and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives.

December fifth, the day the Stalin Constitution was adopted, was proclaimed an annual holiday.

(From Soviet Calendar for 1945).



National Education

Panikkar On Need For New Frame Work With Positive Ideals

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Defining the objectives of national education, Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, in his presidential address to the All-India Education Conference here stressed the important of a system which educated the population as a whole and did not separate the educated from the general masses: which regarded education as a continuous process all through life: recognised that the educated were the very people who most needed such continuous education; allowed for a wide variety of experimental educational institutions and provided facilities for aesthetical education. The crucial question which Indian educational authorities had to face, he said, was the position of the teacher, and he pleaded for improvement of the teachers' social and economic condition. Mr. Panikkar defended the system of written examination as a test of the student's capacity.

Those responsible for national education, Mr. Panikkar said, had two problems to face—to create a new frame work which would take into its fold the entire community that has to receive education; and second-positive ideals

It is the raising of the standard of the average man that our national education must aim at providing at the same time for leadership in every sphere of life".—A. P.

WALK-OUT IN SANGLI ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent)

SANGLI, Dec. 29.

The session of the Sangli Legislative Assembly was held in the Palace Hall. Out of 45 members 44 members were present. Mr. S. B. Dhavle, I.C.S. was in the chair. The visitors gallery was packed to the utmost capacity.

Mrs. Sarojinibai Kamatnowker asked questions regarding teacher's scale of salary, compulsory primary education etc.

Mr. Karandikar said that the ruler did not refer to the election of popular members and said that the Darbar should explain the position. Even after half an hour's interval no explanation came forth. Thereupon 24 members of Subject Conference staged walkout.

A Public Accounts Committee was appointed after which the Finance Minister, Mr. Khadilkar presented the budget.

The House in conclusion passed a resolution condoling the death of His Highness of Kurundwad Junior.

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JOE HARDSTAFF ON INDIAN CRICKET

By J. C. MAITRA

In continuation of the article from the pen of Joe Hardstaff which appeared in the "Free Press Journal" some time ago and a part of which I reproduced in these columns last week, the English Test Cricketer says, "Coming to spin bowling, India has two great spin bowlers in Amir Elahi and C. S. Nayudu and in this department India is as well prepared for Test Matches as England herself. I firmly believe that in England we have none better. I have often wondered, incidentally why these two magnificent bowlers have not been utilised to coach younger Indian players in the art of spin? Both bowl a well-disguised googly and what in my opinion is much more important, a good length. Are more of their class coming up? If not, why not?

BOWLERS' DIFFICULTY

Even these two great bowlers do not get a fair chance on the present type of wickets for although the ball will turn on these wickets it turns too slow to get a good batsman into real difficulties. I say that both Elahi and Nayudu on English wickets would double the amount of victims they claim in a season in India and the only reason that this can happen in England is that green grass is allowed to grow and to a certain extent, remain on English wickets."

By the way, when I played for Lord Tennyson's team on the then new Brabourne wicket, I recollect both Arthur Wellard and Alf Gover the fast bowlers of the side telling me: If we had to play here regularly, we think we would have to improve our batting."

FIELDING MISTAKES

About fielding Hardstaff says, "A thing that has always impressed me about the Indian fieldsman is the speed and accuracy with which he returns the ball to the wicket, but I have noticed on many occasions that the bowler does not get behind the wicket for a return to his end. I saw in the Pentangular Tournament at least two chances of run-outs being missed because the bowler stood in front of the wicket instead of behind it. A marked tendency of the Indian slip fielder is to stand more upright than most of us do and I personally think this is incorrect. On many occasions I have seen a chance go abegging because a slip suddenly finds the ball somewhere round his ankles. Overthrows are many and I put this down to the bowler not being in position behind the wicket and because the fieldsmen were not backing up the bowler in case he missed the ball."

AN AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE

"Here let me stress the importance of good fielding to anyside. Catches win matches and a run saved is a run scored", emphasises Hardstaff. "A fine example of this is shown when, after three days in the field and facing a total of 926, the Australians made me struggle harder for my last ten runs than during my whole innings of 169, not-out, in the Oval Test in 1939. Cricket, I need hardly say is a most uncertain game a side can be losing the match on the first day and on the second if the field is alive and keen someone takes an impossible looking catch and possibly a collapse follows, as it seems to do often after a big stand; because the fielding side did not get down and despondent, they suddenly find themselves in a vastly improved position, possibly in a winning one. I cannot stress too much the great importance of coaching young Indian Cricketers to take fielding as seriously as they take batting and bowling."

MOST SPORTING CROWD

With regard to the Bombay Crowd Hardstaff remarks, "The Bombay crowd is the most sporting and appreciative I have ever played before. they are understanding and do not merely come to see one side play and a visitor like myself gets as much of an ovation for scoring a hundred as any Indian batsman."

"The umpiring I think is first class and what impresses me is the refusal of the umpires to be rushed by wild or excited appeals. All one must remember that the umpire is only human and the best umpires are the only ones who make the least mistakes."

COACHING BY LEADING PLAYERS

"There is great talent in Indian Cricket and I am certain that if wickets were prepared to give the bowler as well as the batsman a sporting chance, Indian cricket would improve out of all recognition. Another most important factor is to get cricketers like Banerjee, Hazare, Hindlekar, Amir Elahi and C. S. Nayudu—of course if their work permits and they are willing—to coach young school-boys. After all, talent must be found, and I am sure that these fine cricketers could do much in finding and coaching youngsters for India's future struggles with England and, I hope, Australia, in Test Matches."

"I am fully convinced," Hardstaff concludes, "that India can produce a side which can hold its own against all the countries who play Test cricket and if she will only prepare herself on the type of wickets she will be required to play upon in the various countries she must visit, India will yet reach the top."

I wish Indian cricket good luck and godspeed in all her Test Matches which will come as soon as this war is over. You have the talent; go to it.

FOLLOW THE ADVICE

Everybody will agree with the remarks made by Hardstaff on the various points raised by him. Indian cricketers who aspire to be on the top of the world would do well to take the lessons to heart and endeavour to perfect their games on the lines indicated by him. It is up to the Board of Control and the various provincial and State associations to take the help of our leading batsmen and bowlers to train and guide promising youngsters so that they follow the right lines and acquire the proper knowledge for the attainment of their object. Coaching is therefore a very important thing in the preparation of a player, but this vital factor is sadly neglected in this country.

A SERIOUS HANDICAP

It is really a wonder that despite this regrettable deficiency. India has produced such a large number of first rate players, some of whom compare so favourably with the leading bowlers and batsmen of the world. There is no doubt that this is due to the guidance and advice given by our old stalwarts and foreign professionals like Frank Tarrant who have visited this country. If greater help is extended to the promising players in a systematic manner, I am quite confident that India will succeed in lowering the colours of Britain and Australia at no distant date. It is for the organising bodies to take the necessary steps to improve the game in all directions.

PROFESSIONALISM—THE REMEDY

There is one big handicap which comes in the way of our players and that is the problem of their living. It is true that many of our players find their employments in various offices and states due to their cricketing abilities. It is also true that in some cases their jobs are merely nominal. They are retained and paid for their cricket. But in most cases they have to do some kind of work. Consequently the players cannot devote the best part of their energy, intelligence and time for the improvement of their game. Nor can they keep themselves in perfectly fit and sound condition for playing in their matches. The only way to help those players who wish to devote of their time and energy for the betterment of the game, is to introduce professionalism. It may not be possible to introduce it on a large scale at the outset. But if a beginning is made now, it will not take long to become a common practice all over the land.

CHANGE THE OUTLOOK

Hardstaff has blamed the C.C.I. wickets for all our ills, in batting and bowling. It is perfectly true because of their present condition neither the batsmen nor the bowlers can shine in the manner they should. And if the Brabourne wickets are followed everywhere the standard of our game will fall gradually. Fortunately that is not very likely. Nevertheless the danger is there. But there is a greater danger from the feelings of frustration which a batsman or bowler may suffer on account of repeated failures on the premier cricket arena of the country. He may thus throw away his natural gifts and try to become a mere robot. In this connection I should mention, however, that the unenterprising batting which we see in some of our leading players today is due to the example set before them by some of the British professionals. It has almost become an obsession with them to bat for hours together for a comparatively small number of runs. The Brabourne wicket helps them in this mission. This outlook must be changed at once for the betterment of our game.

CLOTH DISTRIBUTION.

In order to facilitate distribution of cloth and yarn, the Textile Commissioner authorises mills to decline to entertain after 15-1-1945, any claim for eligibility to quota, made by any person.

STUDENTS' ROLE IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

(By Prahlad Mehta)

The students' representatives from all over India will meet in Conference in this city to-day, in the gravest hour of our national and international history. It meets for the first time after the struggle of 1942.

The first and foremost task before this Conference is the organisational consolidation of the student movement. The greatest need of the hour is to build up as soon as possible a strong, united and dynamic student movement all over the country under the banner of an all-India organisation.

This problem of party influence on the student organization has always been a bugbear to the students.

The students' unity conference held in Bombay a year ago, passed a Unity Manifesto which has been the sheet-anchor and soul of the student movement since then. According to this manifesto, the student movement must become the integral part of the movement for national emancipation in a slave country like India. The students must march side by side for this purpose with all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. But the student organisations cannot be made subservient to the interest of any political party as this will deprive the movement of its independent character and might lead to serious repercussions resulting in disruption and divisions in students' ranks.

We are passing through the most critical time in the history of our nation. Famine and disease consequent to deadly epidemics are rampant. Heart rending cries of misery and distress from Kerala and Malabar, Bihar and Bengal are heard every day. Proverbial proverty and ignorance are the lot of millions and millions of our masses. The communal problem is the greatest barrier in our way to freedom. How are we to face all these problems?

This can only be done by the implementation of Gandhiji's 14 point constructive Programme. The real work of the conference therefore is to give a call for more and more workers full of bubbling enthusiasm to carry on a veritable crusade against all these evils with the help of this mighty weapon of Constructive Programme. If the conference succeeds in attaining this object, it will have achieved a real success.

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

SOUTH INDIAN FILM STAR ARRESTED

Bail Refused To Thiagaraya Bhagavathar

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Mr. M. K. Thiyagaraja Bhagavathar was arrested by the Crime Branch of the City Police last evening in connection with the Lakshmikantam stabbing case.

Mr. Bhagavathar was taken from Mambalam to the Police Commissioner's Office, Egmore, yesterday afternoon. There, after being interrogated by Mr. C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crimes) and Mr. A. V. Patro Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes), he was placed under arrest.

The case is being investigated by Mr. C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliar, under the direct supervision of Mr. A. V. Patro.

Mr. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar, who was arrested by the Crime Branch of the City Police last evening in connection with the Lakshmikantam stabbing case and was accommodated in the Office of the Commissioner of Police, last night, was produced at 2 p. m. today before Mr. R. Hume, Commissioner of Police. Mr. V. Rajagopalachari, Advocate, moved for bail. The Commissioner of Police refused bail and remanded Mr. Bhagavathar in custody till January 5.

RANJI TROPHY

Phadkar's Deadly Bowling

W. I. S. C. A. Skittled Out For Paltry 188

In the West Zone Semi-final of the Cricket Championship of India, Bombay skittled out the Western India States Cricket Association, holders of the Ranji Trophy, for a paltry 188. Phadkar caused a terrible havoc in the visitors' ranks by bagging 6 wickets for 58 runs. In their reply, the home team collected 109 runs for the loss of 2 wickets only.

POOR ATTENDANCE

The stands at the Brabourne Stadium presented a deserted appearance on Saturday when Bombay—WISCA conflict for the National title began. The reason for it was not far to seek. The holders, who were by no means a formidable combination last year, despite their great victory against Bombay on their matting wicket of Rajkot, appeared in much weaker strength owing to the inability of five of their best players, namely Saeed Ahmed, Kishen Chand, Umar Khan, Prithviraj and Akbar Khan, to turn out for them for one reason or another. Therefore their rout at the hands of Bombay is considered by the general public a foregone conclusion. The home selectors had made five changes in the team which had defeated Sind in the first round dropping out Hindlekar, Rangnekar, Khot, Anwar Hussain and Colah.

GANDHI'S LUCKY INNINGS

In accordance with the popular expectations, the visitors were dismissed for the meagre total of 188 runs. Their score would have been much less indeed had Ibrahim accepted one of the two catches offered to him by Shantilal Gandhi when he had not crossed even his first decade. Shantilal then went on to compile 80 runs in this lucky fashion. Jayantilal was the only other batsman to contribute a respectable figure, 46 being his score in the most productive partnership of the day with Gandhi—112 for the third wicket.

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH

Upto the lunch interval the visitors had gone on fairly well, registering 136 for the loss of 4 wickets. On resumption they faced a terrible collapse, the remaining six batsmen being run through for the addition of 52 runs only. During this period Phadkar claimed 4 wickets for 24. Were the previous chances offered from his bowling accepted his final analysis would have been more spectacular than 58 for 6 wickets.

BOMBAY'S CHANCES

Although Vijay Merchant was beaten in the spin of the coin, he had little to worry about, as the happenings of the day showed. Despite Bombay's mediocre bowling strength and weak fielding, the visitors could not touch even the double century mark. The home team on the other hand put up 109 for the loss of 2 wickets only Ibrahim contributing 55 in the pool. It will not be at all surprising if Bombay amasses a tall figure today and makes sure of an innings victory. The W.I.S.C.A. bowling does not frighten them at all.

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S PLAY

BOMBAY: V. M. Merchant (Capt); E. S. Maka (wk.); R. S. Cooper; D. G. Phadkar; J. G. Kore; K. C. Ibrahim; R. S. Mody; M. N. Raiji; U. M. Merchant; K. K. Tarapore; Y. B. Palwankar.

RESERVES:—Anwar Husein; N. H. Colah; M. K. Mantri.

W.I.S.C.A.: Sukhwantrai (Capt.); Pratapraí; Nyalchand; Rathod; Shantilal Gandhi; Purshottam; Jayantilal; Ramniklal; S. K. Girdhari; G. Kishenchand; K. H. Jobanputra.

RESERVES:—Ismail; Vajubha; Bhawanishankar; Shashivadan; V. L. Nakoom.

The W.I.S.C.A. Captain winning the toss decided to take advantage of the plumb pitch and sent out Prataprai and Jayantilal to open the game.

Facing Phadkar Prataprai with a straight four off the first delivery of that bowler opened his team's account. Vijay Merchant came from the opposite end, and the score gradually rose to ten. Merchant soon brought in Mody in Phadkar's place. The change proved effective, the Parsi bowler being responsible for the first wicket of the day. He got Prataprai caught in the slips by Uday Merchant (12—1—9).

Another disaster befell W.I.S.C.A. when Jobanputra the next man in was clean-bowled by Phadkar who had replaced V. Merchant (13—2—1).

Shantilal Gandhi then joined Jayantilal, and this pair set themselves the task of piling up a big total. 50 was reached in 45 minutes, and this included Shantilal's 24 and Jayantilal's 16.

BOWLING CHANGE

After 50 minutes of the game Tarapore and Kore were brought in. The batsmen were unperturbed and good strokes followed from both of them, Shantilal being the more aggressive of the two. After 85 minutes of the game, Shantilal with a powerful boundary stroke sent up the first. W.I.S.C.A. century on board. Ten minutes later, he reached his own 50 in a game of 80 minutes.

A little later, Phadkar brought about the separation by clean-bowling Jayantilal who was then just under 50. (125—3—46).

Rathod followed and was clean-bowled by Kore by the last delivery of the last over before lunch. (136—4—5). Thus when the game closed for lunch the total stood at 136 for four, and this included Shantilal's 71 not-out.

POST-LUNCH DEBACLE

After lunch the W.I.S.C.A. collapsed and within 50 minutes of the game the whole side was out with an addition of 52 to the pre-lunch total of 136. Phadkar was mainly responsible for this rot and his deadly spell cost his opponents' four wickets. He first dismissed Purshottam and Girdhari at 137 and 149, both being clean-bowled. At 166 he got Shantilal caught by Palwankar at the deep-leg and followed it up by getting Sukhtankar caught by Ibrahim when the total had advanced by only three runs. At 173 Kore accounted for Ramnik and Tarapore finished the job by capturing Vijubha's wickets. W.I.S.C.A. were thus all out for 188, Nyalchand remaining not out with 6.

BOMBAY'S REPLY

Bombay began their innings with Ibrahim and Tarapore. The pair had made 34 when the game closed for tea.

After tea Tarapore was l.b.w. to Nyalchand (35-1-4).

R. S. Mody joined Ibrahim. 50 went up after 80 minutes of the game, Ibrahim's contribution so far being 37. Ibrahim completed his 50 in 95 minutes the total then being 75. Mody at this stage had passed his first decade.

A little later Girdhari had his first victim in Ibrahim whom he clean-bowled when the total had reached the 81 mark (81-2-55).

V. M. Merchant joined, and the pair pushed the total to the 100 mark a little before the close of the play. When the stumps were drawn for the day both Mody and Merchant were not out with 32 and 14 respectively to their credit in a total of 109.

Scores:

W.I.S.C.A. (1st Innings)

Prataprai, c U. Merchant, b Modi	9
Jayantilal, b Phadkar	46
Jobanputra, b Phadkar	1
Shantilal Gandhi, c Palwankar, b Phadkar	80
Rathod, b Kore	5
Girdhari, c Palwankar, b Phadkar	0
Purshottam, b Phadkar	7
Sukhwantrai, c Ibrahim, b Phadkar	20
Ramnik, st. b Kore	0
Vijubha, b Tarapore	4
Nyalchand not out	6
Extras	10
Total	188

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/12; 2/13; 3/125; 4/136; 5/137; 6/149; 7/166; 8/169; 9/173; 10/188.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	16	0	58	6
V. Merchant	2	0	6	0
R. Mody	4	0	11	1
Palwankar	3	0	5	0
K. Tarapore	11	1	28	1
Kore	18	1	64	2
N. Raiji	2	1	6	0

BOMBAY (1st Innings)

K. C. Ibrahim, b Girdhari	55
K. K. Tarapore, l.b.w. b Nyalchand	4
R. S. Mody batting	32
V. M. Merchant batting	14
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wickets)	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shantilal	5	0	7	0
Jayantilal	9	2	23	0
Nyalchand	17	8	24	1
Girdhari	14	3	32	1
Purshottam	6	0	15	0
Jobanputra	1	0	4	0

MADRAS JAIL DELIVERY

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The Government of Madras have ordered the release of twenty more political detenus including Mr. V. V. Giri, former Minister and Messrs. T. Viswanathan, M. Bapineedu, K. R. Karant, former Parliamentary Secretaries. Mr. M. Baktavatsal, another Parliamentary Secretary and two others have already been released.—A. P.

U. P. SOCIALIST RELEASED.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29: Mr. Gopinath Singh, former Secretary of the U. P. Congress Socialist Party, was released to-day from the Central Prison, Lucknow, after two years' detention under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

(Continued from Col 4.)

coolie is believed to be profitable.

GWYER DENOUNCES EXPLOITATION

Sir Maurice Gwyer, in his address of welcome, said: "I for one find no ground for criticising the science of economics, if it has now developed an ethical standpoint and feels it its duty to denounce the exploitation of their fellow citizens, and usually of the most defenceless of them, by those to whom the war has seemed no more than a heaven-sent opportunity for lining their own pockets".—A. P.

Committee Of Non-Official Economists To Advise Govt.

Dalal's Proposal To Set Up National Institute Of Economic Research

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

Proposals to set up a national institute of economic research and a small sub-committee of non-official economists to meet about once a month to give advice to Government were announced by the Planning and Development Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, in his inaugural address at the 27th session of the Indian Economic Conference which began here to-day.

A great deal of research work had to be done, said, Sir Ardeshir, into the various aspects of the country's economic life not only for facilitating the formulation of proposals for planning, but also for watching progress and making readjustments from time to time to ensure the success of the plan. Then again, even elementary data relating to some aspects of the country's economy were not readily available; and as far as statistics were concerned, not only were there substantial inaccuracies in the material available, but there were also large gaps even in such statistical material as had been so far collected in the country.

Further, there would be many problems of policy on which the trained analytical judgment of the professional economist would be of the greatest value to Government in the formulation and execution of their detailed proposals. For all these things, said Sir Ardeshir, he relied on the co-operation and goodwill of economists. The Consultative Committee of Economists was already doing very useful work. He proposed to have in addition to this large committee, a small sub-committee of non-official economists who would meet more frequently—perhaps, once a month—and give him their advice.

Government was also considering the question of a closer association with the Indian Statistical Institute. Government were thinking of locating in Delhi a national institute of economic research which would be an autonomous body, mainly non-official in its composition and management, but having at its disposal funds provided by Government which would be utilised for carrying out systematic, scientific and impartial research surveys into various problems connected with the task of planning and economic development in India.

OVERALL TARGET

Earlier, Sir Ardeshir replied to the criticism levelled against the Government of India's two reports issued by the Reconstruction Committee of the Executive Council, saying: "Government wants to make a survey of all its resources in men, material and money, estimate to what extent it is possible to employ them for as large an improvement in the economic life as is feasible within the limitation set by the political, social and other conditions of India, and thus arrive at a reasonable target to be achieved within a given period of time. Government is now trying to consider in detail the extent to which it is possible to obtain an increasing output of goods and services under the various heads of production, and to determine the targets separately for the different branches of the Country's economic life. On this foundation, it is possible to put forward an overall target in terms of the Country's income."

WHY THESE JEALOUSIES

Sir Ardeshir traced the jealousies, the strife and discord hampering progress at every stage in India to economic roots although on the surface they might appear to be caused by religious or communal or other differences.

Dr. L. K. Hyder in his presidential address recommended a policy of exchange of ideas, pooling of information and agreement as to the line of advance in the process of industrialisation between the people of India and England.

"In the outside world I hope that those who have the destiny of the world in their hands will also discard the conflict producing reactionary ideas and learn from experience that the ghosts of "Libensraum" and 'co-prosperity' will periodically re-appear if the management of the affairs of the Negro, the Fellah, the Bedouin, the ryot and the

(Continued in Col. 2.)

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Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

One Frank Howard, his wife and son, were killed by a bomb which scored a direct . . on the house in which all the three were sleeping Four months before he was so killed, Frank Howard had, on 6th May 1940. made two wills. Both these wills were made on the same day and there was nothing to indicate the order in which they were executed.

By one of them he left everything to his wife, by the other, everything to his son, but both the wills had this in common that they revoked all earlier wills made by him. Frank Howard had made an earlier will in 1933. It was proved that on the fateful night the testator and his wife were sleeping in one room, and their son in another room on another floor. Only the scattered remnants, of the parents' bodies were found but the son's body was found apart and not mutilated.

On these facts, two interesting questions arose—first, as to which of the two wills of 6th May 1940 should operate, and secondly, as to the order in which the estate should devolve in view of the tragic fate of the family.

Deaths In Order Of Seniority

Frank Howard's brother having applied for letters of administration, the High Court in England held that Frank Howard and his wife had died simultaneously but that their son must be presumed under the Law of Property Act, to have died immediately after them. The Court stated that the earlier case of In re. Grosvenor made it clear that there could be circumstances in which it may be proper in a Court of Law to draw the inference, despite physical or metaphysical difficulties, that two or more persons had simultaneously—where for instance, as in that case, persons were close together in a single shelter which received a direct hit from a bomb. The Court applied this principle to Howard and his wife but not to their son who was on a different floor and whose body was found apart and not mutilated. It presumed under the Law of Property Act that he had survived his parents.

The Law of Property Act, 1925. lays down by Section 184 that in England in all cases where two or more persons have died in circumstances rendering it uncertain which of them survived the other or others such deaths shall be presumed to have occurred in order of seniority, and accordingly the younger shall be deemed to have survived the elder. In Grosvenor's case it was held that this Section applied only if the deaths were consecutive but uncertain as to the order in which they took place but did not apply where they were proved to have occurred simultaneously. It is true that the Section proceeds merely on the theory that it is impossible that deaths which appear simultaneous should not have been separated even by a slipt second

Law Changes With Life

Whatever be the basis of the section we find nothing in it which makes it inapplicable to cases of direct hits by bombs. It is true that the terrific destructive power of the high explosive bomb makes it difficult to believe that the victims were not blown to bits the same instant. But it is not impossible to imagine that their deaths even from such a bomb might have been separated by a split second and even in such cases the order in which the deaths occurred must be regarded as uncertain within the meaning of Section 184 for it would be impossible to prove definitely as a fact that the deaths were simultaneous. Law changes with life. The doctrine of simultaneous deaths is born of the London Blitz. Born as it is of fiery parentage, even so, we are not afraid of challenging it as inconsistent with section 184 of the English Law of Property Act.

Will Bombing-raids Affect Our Laws?

In India, there is no corresponding statutory provision to negative the doctrine of simultaneous deaths. But as far back as 1922, even before the Law of Property Act was passed in England, the Bombay High Court drew the same presumption of the younger having survived the elder in respect of two persons who had died on the same day in an epidemic of plague several years earlier and the evidence on the point was evenly balanced both ways. The Court seems to have drawn that presumption under section 114 of the Evidence Act from the common course of natural events. But whether the presumption was raised on that ground or as a rule of English common law, would it in view of Grosvenor's case and Howard's case still apply in India to cases of direct hits from bombs? The point must in India be regarded as uncertain, except with regard to testamentary succession as to which Section 105 of the Succession Act expressly says that in order to entitle the legal representatives of a legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that the legatee survived the testator.

With regard to the other point that arose in Howard's case, the Court held that neither of the two irreconciliable wills made on the same day could be admitted to probate for there was nothing to indicate the order in which they were made and it was clear that he did not intend both to operate but one or the other only. It was, however, held that these wills were effective to revoke Frank Howard's earlier will of 1933 for in order to be effective by way of revocation a document need not be susceptible to probate though it must comply with the formalities of execution. In the result it was held that Frank Howard had died intestate. and that his wife having died simultaneously and not having survived him did not inherit from him. Many passionate lovers have dreamt of dying together but unfortunately for them so far English law presumed that they could not. To such devoted souls the doctrine of simultaneous deaths provides an end devoutly to be wished for.

The Average Indian Juror

Till a year back there was no right of appeal from the Criminal Sessions of High Courts in India where the system of trial by jury prevails. That system has, in our opinion, been a complete failure in India, due perhaps to the fact that in our country education has not spread sufficiently to the masses from which the Jury is drawn. The average Indian juror is incapable of understanding the subtle distinctions of law which he must grasp in order to return an intelligent verdict. A special juror (i.e. one with higher educational and other qualifications empannelled specially for the trial of murder cases only) once confessed to us after he had dealt with quite a few murder cases, that he could not understand at all the distinction between culpable homicide and murder! A unanimous verdict of such Jurors is binding on the Judge however much he disagrees with it.

The Comfort Of Appeal

It is, therefore, comforting to find that a new section has been introduced into the Criminal Procedure Code which has conferred a right of appeal from these orders which so far went uncorrected. It is based on the English Criminal Appeal Act of 1907, but unlike that Act it does not lay down the grounds on which alone the appellate court can interfere with the jury's findings of fact. It gives the widest possible powers to the Court of Appeal and a very strong Full Bench of our High Court has held that it has reduced the system of trial by Jury to a mockery. But in subsequent cases, Judges seemed alarmed at this result and in a case of political murder where they set aside the verdict of the Jury, instead of passing orders themselves they said that trial by Jury was a precious right of accused persons and remanded the case for retrial before another Judge and Jury. So too, in a case of rape another Bench held that though the new Section was very wide it had not abrogated the rule of practice that ordinarily an appellate court would not substitute its own appreciation of evidence for that of the Jury.

Trial By Jury Or Mockery?

If the system of trial by Jury has been reduced to a mockery, it has deserved that fate. Swayed by communal prejudice, political creed and the eloquence of counsel and suffering from ignorance and emotionalism, it has enabled many guilty criminals to escape. Any wonder then that the Legislature should think it safer to substitute the opinion of two Judges in appeal for that of nine members of the Jury? The system does not merit the jealousy with which our Judges are attempting to guard it. It has been said that there are three foundations of Judgment—"bold design, frequent practice and frequent mistakes." Bold design they have none: but neither frequent practice nor frequent mistakes have improved our Jurors and we fail to see why the appellate court should shirk the responsibility of correcting the latter.

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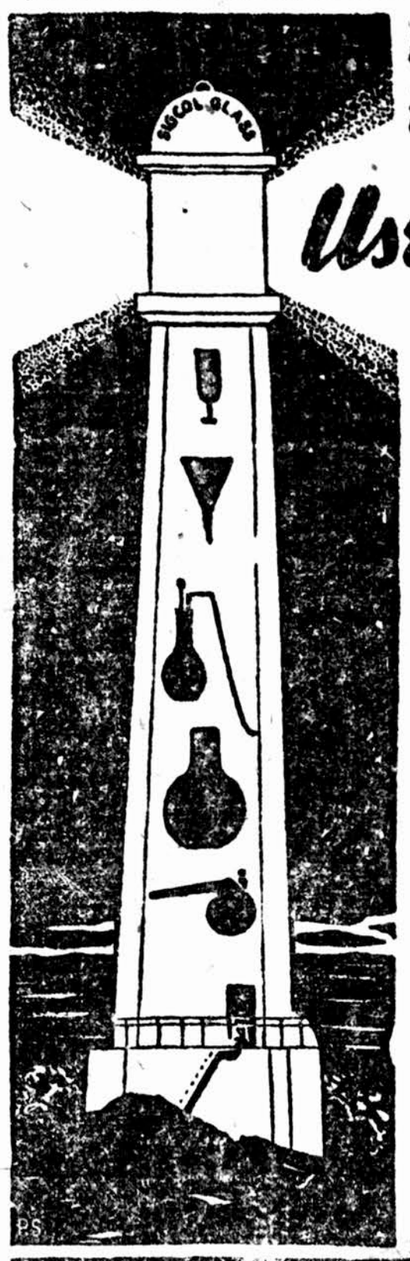

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INDIA'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES

"Our Ecor omic Resources" By Dr. R. D. Tiwari—New Book Company, Hornby Road, Bombay—Price Rs. 7/8.

The object of this book is to describe the economic resources of India and to indicate the lines along which they should be utilised with a view to eliminate the poverty and raise the standard of living of the people of the country. The aim the author had placed before himself, would have been better attained if he had taken proper note of the important changes which have taken place in India's economic structure in the midst of war conditions and had carried a stage further the delineation and discussion of the plans that have been and are being formulated for post-war development. The account the author has given of the resources of the country and of the manner in which they are being exploited is neither adequate nor up-to-date, and his insistence that these resources should be fully developed by a national government does not carry us very far. Those in charge of industrial organisation and management and also those associated with general and practical planning for development are likely to find the book sketchy, incomplete and superficial. The facts and figures compiled by Dr. Tiwari relating to our economic resources and the suggestions he has thrown out about their productive potentialities are calculated to provoke a desire for more comprehensive and co-ordinated discussion of the extensive and constructive measures that need to be taken in hand immediately and in the near future, with a view to achieve the desired aim

V .G. K.

JURM-O-SAZA. By Bari. Published by the Urdu Academy, Lahore. Crown 8vo. Pp. 118. Price Rs. 1-4.

Long long ago we had an occasion to review Mr. Bari's book entitled "Company Ki Hukumat" which was an indictment of East India Company's rule in India. Now we have pleasure in reviewing another book by him which is equally interesting and inspiring and which depicts the life of some twelve persons like Socrates, Joan of Arc, Bruno, Galileo and others who had to suffer in their life-time for their ideas which they so gallantly preached and upheld. The book makes a refreshing reading from start to finish and is worthy of a careful perusal by all who value ideas and their force. Mr. Bari has developed a style which is peculiarly his own.

Zoroastrianism

A CATECHISM ON ZOROASTRIANISM by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. Printed at the States' People Press and Published by the Author at Khar, Bombay. Pp. 56.

At a time when any discussion on Zoroastrianism, however dispassionately intended, often boils down to a personal quarrel between the orthodox and the reformist sects, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala's timely booklet, "A Catechism on Zoroastrianism" must be accorded a warm reception. In the recent past Zoroastrianism has been misinterpreted in the Press and on the platform in such a way that a very disinterested study of the religion becomes imperative Mr. Jhabvala's booklet shows us the way of arriving at one's own independent conclusion. Written in a simple, lucid style, the catechism (questions and answers) covers nearly all the important and also contentious points of the religion of the Parsis. The author's fears that "owing to habitual neglect on the part of our elders of a sober, cautious and thoughtful guidance on the path of religion .... a gradual retrogression may set in" are not entirely groundless. A real dispassionate assessment of one's own religion, when religions are made the very basis of extracting political power under threat, is the need of the day. Communal weightages and their attendant evils can be made attributable to one's own failure to gauge the importance of his religion and that of others. Mr. Jhabvala shows us the short cut and also the right way out.

R.

Hind Kitabs Publications

The Hind Kitabs, Bombay, have brought out two books of more than passing interest: "An Economist looks at Pakistan" by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Price Rs. 1-8-0 and "The Fundamental Rights of Man" by Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya, Price Rs. 2. A detailed review of these will appear in a later issue.

JANG AUR AGHZIA. By Dr. Anwar Iqbal Quraishi. Published by the Idara-e-Adab-e-Jadid, Shahrah-e-Usmani. Hyderabad (Dn.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 80. As. 155.

This pamphlet on a popular topic like the food-stuffs and the war has been written by one who is an authority on the subject. As expected, a great deal of space has been devoted to the food situation in Bengal and hoarding and profiteering which were so rampant once and from the evil effects of which the country is not yet totally freed. The pamphlet contains a number of recommendations which are worthy of being adopted in the interests of the people at large.

A MARXIST'S VIEWS ON LIFE AND LETTERS

UNDER MARX'S BANNER, by Hiren Mukerjee, Purabi Publishers, Calcutta, Price: Rs. 3/-.

This is a collection of articles by the well-known Marxist intellectual Professor Hiren Mukerjee, which he contributed to various periodicals between 1935 and 1943. While the subjects dealt with are varied—ranging all the way from "The Crisis in Culture" to "Socialised Medicine in the U.S.S.R."—what gives them unity and cohesion is the author's viewpoint which is that of a firm Communist. The essays devoted to various aspects of the U.S.S.R., therefore, provide little that we have not already read in the Communit Party press.

But of greater value are the views of Professor Mukerjee on such subjects as "Progressive Criticism", "A Peep Into Bengal's History" "Cities and Slums" and "The Crisis In Culture.' Here he gives evidence of an original mind in addition to being a well-read intellecual who can express himself in attractive prose.

The essay which this reviewer enjoyed most is the one "On Progressive Criticism" in the course of which the author delivers a few much-needed home truths for the edification of pseudo-progressives:—

"Progressive criticism, suffers, as a rule twofold; on the one hand, the over-exuberance of the pseudo-Marxist who forgets in his zeal that writing is a craft with a long and unique tradition and on the other, the sentimentalist who, applauding the photographic portrayal of the sufferings of the poor and the lowly, label all else as reactionary....instead of asking the writer to tom-tom the revolution our people had better get on with the revolution as fast as they can.

Let us build the new reality before we expect the writer to steal a march on it."

K. A. A.

FAMILY EMPLOYMENT: (Sandesh Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad) H. P. Oza, M. Sc., and V. B. Kotdawalla B. Sc., who have "An Introduction to Industrial Labour Welfare", to their credit, make in this pamphlet 38 pp. 12 As.) a plausible suggestion which labour employers in cities and labour organisations, may well examine with sympathy. The suggestion is that labour from villages, should be drawn on the basis of "the family unit", so as to enable the fmily to work in shifts, and each worker to recuperate in the country at intervals. The "pros and cons" are discussed in the concluding chapter and deserve careful consideration.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Uttar Gita

SHREE UTTAR GITA:—Rendered into Hindi as well as English by Baba Gulabchandji 'Anand', Editor, 'Awazai-Khalk' and Director of Shri Jai Narayan Satsang Mandali, C. 7/142, Senpura, Chetganj Benares city. Publisher:—The above. Pages:—86 Price.—1/8.

This book is a piece of philosophic literature of ancient India. After the Mahabharat, Arjun forgot the teachings of Lord Krishna; which Vyasji has well put in 'Shri Bhagwadgita'. Then the Lord gave the same thing in a more concise and practical way of which the Uttar Gita is the result. In this book, practical side of "yoga" is given in an elaborate way. But at the same time, the reader is warned against under-taking 'Yoga' without the help of a 'Guru'.

Baba Gulabchandji 'Anand' has done a service to Hindus by bringing this obscure and important book in the light of the day.

In between the translations, he has given some of his own Urdu couplets for the sake of comparison. On page 64 he writes. "I am the flow of the river and I am the current. At the same time I am also the witness of these phenomena." Thus he sums up the Vedant and Sufi philosophy.

R. S. S.

Economics Of Non-Violence

ECONOMICS OF NON-VIOLENCE: In this, the sixth special (pp. 28, As. 4) of the Hamara Hindustan Publications (managed by students who believe in constructive thinking), Mr. V. L. Mehta explains and examines the implications of non-violence (in the domain of economics) which Gandhiji has made his own. The justification and vindication of non-violence lie in the ills patently attending every other method of approach e.g. exploitation, insecurity, unemployment and alienation between class and class. Non-violence has a constructive and practical programme and a time has now arrived when "thinking" should be translated into "doing", on as wide a scale as possible."

N. H. P.

Children's Own Corner

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A Happy New Year to you all!

Wishes are conveyed sometimes in terms of "roses on your pathway" or "life as lovely as a flower" or as happy as the spring time; writes "Friend", but on this occasion when, opposite to where I am sitting, stands a huge oak tree with its rough and sombre trunk. I want my good wishes to be connected with that beautiful big tree.

How ancient this tree is! Men have come and gone but trees have stood there for decades. Poet Tennyson speaks of the old tree—"The seasons bring the flowers again and bring the firstlings to the flock, and in the dusk of thee, the clock beats out the little lives of men."

How insignificant man appear before the enormous big forests of such ancient trees! As I saw the branches of the oak tossing to and fro with every blast of wind, it conveyed to me this lesson that notwithstanding the shaking of its top, the tree stood steady and sedate on its roots and trunk.

Likewise it is for us to hold our equilibrium and stand erect and independent when the blasts of worldly worries or natives freaks and life's troubles come to us. It is for us to let them pass on and remain unaffected in our fight for truth and freedom.

May you all be blessed with your own inner strength!

* * *

SOME IMPORTANT NEWS.

A General Rally of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will be held at Khar, Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, on Sunday, 7th January 1945, at 9 a.m. Shri B. G. Kher will preside and Shri Gurudial Mallik will entertain the children. A good programme has been arranged, and in the end light refreshments will be served to all.

Then, there will be a Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' whole day picnic on Sunday, 14th January 1945, at Borivli, in the spacious garden of Shri Ratilal M Nanavati, 213 Mandpeshwar Road. The detailed information is available with the General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari "Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21.

The Sandhurst Road Children's Association will celebrate their first annual Social Gathering at the Anand Bhuwan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, on Monday, 1st January 1945, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the presidentship of Seth Kanchanlal Varajdas.

* * *

New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari staged recently a Variety Entertainment. The Convenor, Shri Ram Krishna Khaddarji, appealed to the public to take more interest in the welfare of children through such gatherings and mould them along the lines which would develop their individuality for the common good.

The Hon'ble Sir Sobha Singh, who presided, stressed the need for bestowing greater care and attention on children. He deprecated the tendency on the part of parents in large cities and towns to keep away from children for hours together by going to clubs and parties, leaving them to the mercy of maid-servants.

This imitation of the West, he said, did more harm to the cause of children than any other, and he exhorted the parents to show greater responsibility, as in the hands of the children lay the future of the country. The entertainment included a one-act play in English, Bharata Natyam dance of South India, and a dance of Santiniketan style. Miss A. S. Sita, the young energetic Secretary of the Branch, deserves praise for the success of the function.

* * *

"PUSHPA"—MONTHLY JOURNAL.

It is a happy news to give you that from January 1945, Shri R. K. Prabhu has assumed the charge of Editor, "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

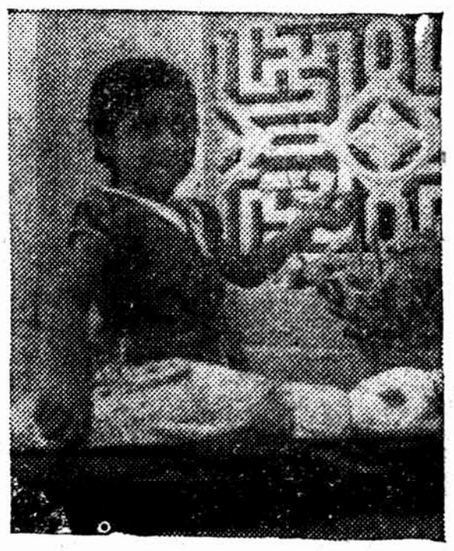
The January 1945 issue, Tenth New Year Number, will be ready by next week. It is full of beautiful pictures and special articles, poems and stories, touching various topics interesting to boys and girls.

Those who are not its permanent *subscribers may reserve their copies by sending four annas stamps in advance to the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31, Tribhowan Road, Bombay 4.*

All Good Wishes from

Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR-BOMBAY 21.



Through these photographs (by Brother Hemendra Chinoy, Poona) we send New Year Greetings and Best Wishes for always to every boy and girl reader of this "Corner" and of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Take a pencil and draw a line from No. 1 to No. 2, then from No. 2 to No. 3, and so on, in the left hand side picture, finishing at No. 25. You will have a beautiful picture of a bird noted for its brilliant plumage. Then colour it as well as the picture on the right, of the European bird Jay. If you like, paste them on post cards and send them to your friends.

Columbia University Journalism School In Chungking

Chinese and American alumni of Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism have raised the colours of their alma mater in Chungking, wartime capital of China.

The establishment of a Graduate School of Journalism of the Central Political Institute of China in Chungking, was announced simultaneously by Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Information of the Republic of China and by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University. Dr. Tong and Dean Ackerman are old classmates, being members of the first graduating class of the Columbia School of Journalism in 1913.

The Chungking project was founded after an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Information and the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism when Dr. Tong was in New York City as a member of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's staff on her memorable tour of the United States. Upon his return to China Dr. Tong reported to the Generalissimo, who gave an order to affiliate the new school with the Central Political Institute.

The school is financed in part by two anonymous gifts to the trustees of Columbia University, and by additional funds made available in China. Dr. Tong was appointed Director of the new school by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chancellor of the Central Political Institute. He also continues to hold his post as Vice Minister of Information.

Dean of the school is Rodney Gilbert, editorial contributor to the New York 'Herald-Tribune', and a member of the Columbia faculty this last year. His appointment has just been announced and he will go to Chungking as soon as transportation facilities are available.

Chinese Journalists On Staff

He succeeds Harold Livingstone Cross who was the first Dean of the Chungking school and who will relinquish his duties on June 30. Dean Cross opened classes there October 11, 1943, with a group of American journalists as teachers. He was also a member of the Columbia faculty Chinese journalists educated at Columbia were added to the teaching staff

Among the other American newspaper men who conducted those pioneer classes in Chungking was Richard T. Baker, a native of the midwestern state of Iowa, and winner in 1937 of a Pulitzer travelling scholarship which took him to China and enabled him to spend some time there. Floyd Rogers of Columbia, South Carolina was also in the group. Mr. Rogers had been programme director of a southern radio station, and an instructor of journalism at the University of South Carolina. He made his first broadcast from Chungking October 9, over Station WLW. Anthony Dralle was another of the American instructors, being on leave from the managing-editorship of the Cornell, New York, "Evening Tribune." He was also a graduate of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Instruction is on English and American newspaper techniques. Branches of the school will eventually be established in three provincial capitals. Two hundred students sat for the first entrance examinations which were held in Chungking. Of these, 32 were selected for the first semester. As soon as facilities are adequate Dr. Tong expects the annual enrolment to be approximately 100.

Academic And Practical Studies

The practical side of journalism will be merged with courses in the history and principles of American journalism, reporting, editing and feature writing radio news broadcasting and news photography.

Actual experience is furnished by the publishing of an operating newspaper, the Chungking "Reporter." All the work on this sheet is done by the students. It is circulated among the U. S. Army and Navy forces in China, and in Chungking generally, including the foreign colony. The type, flown to Chungking from Calcutta, is set by Chinese printers who do not understand a word of English.

The Chungking "Reporter" is a four-page, five-column tabloid. Dr. Tong is publisher and H. P. Tseng is editor-in-chief. The typography and news treatment resemble newspaper practices in the United States. This paper enables students to get actual experience while they are studying new methods.

The curriculum of the Chungking school, and the requirements for admission and graduation are determined by the Director and the Dean in light of the laws, educational traditions and needs of China.—U. S. O. W. I.

I.C.S.

(Continued From Page 3)

power to Indian hands as part of the post-war settlement? Sir Nripen Sircar and Sir Jagdish Prasad have asked the 11 Indian members of the Executive Council to make this issue one of urgent importance, and force the hands of the Viceroy and the British Government to come to a proper decision. But knowing as one does how these Indian Councillors function, one cannot expect them to take Sir N. N. and Sir Jagdish at their word.

Public opinion must assert itself if the hands of the Viceroy and the British Government are to be forced at all. It is, of course, no easy task to accomplish, considering the deliberate and determined opposition which the British public and Government have put up against any suggestions for Indianising this so-called Indian Service. The London "Times" once lamented that "the mistake made originally was in admitting, not in excluding the natives from the Covenanted Civil Service." The Duke of Argyll who was quoted earlier in this article as opposing the appointment of Military men in civilian jobs, said on another occasion that "the maintenance and stability of our rule must ever be kept in view as the basis of our policy, and to this end large proportions of British functionaries in the more important posts seem essential.

Lord Curzon put the case with his usual forthrightness that "the highest ranks of civil employment in India must, as a general rule, be held by Englishmen for the reason that they possess partly by heredity, partly by upbringing and partly by education, knowledge of the principles of Government, the habits of

Science Notes

GERMICIDAL SOAP — PENICILLIN CURE FOR ANTHRAX— TELEVISION ADVANCE

Development of a new germ-killing soap superior to any produced before is announced by Doctor Eugene F. Traub of New York City and Doctors Chester A. Newhall and John R. Fuller of the University of Vermont in the December issue of 'Surgery,' the gynecology and obstetrics magazine. The soap contains synthetic phenol (dihydroxyhexachlorodiphenyl methane) and is commonly called "G-11". The physicians say a doctor who uses the soap regularly will have fewer "resident" germs on his skin after two minutes washing than if washed for 20 minutes with ordinary soap.

Successful use of penicillin in treatment of human patients suffering with anthrax is reported by Doctor Franklin D. Murphy, Doctor Alfred C. La Boccetta and Doctor John I. Leckwood of the University of Pennsylvania in the January issue of the 'Journal' of the American Medical Association, published in Chicago. These patients—three women—are believed to be the first human anthrax patients treated with penicillin. Successful use of the mold-chemical in mice infected with anthrax was announced last October by Doctor F. R Heilman and Doctor W. E. Herrell of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester Minnesota.

The women treated by the Philadelphia doctors were wool workers. They suffered from an uncomplicated, continuous form of anthrax. Each had a painful sore on the skin which first looked like a pimple but rapidly increased in size and became inflamed. Penicillin cleared up the skin condition rapidly and the women were well within nine or ten days. The doctors believe larger doses would be equally effective in more severe skin infections and cases in which anthrax germs attack internal organs. They believe it should have further clinical trial in this disease which although not widespread, still is an important medical problem in the wool and leather industries.

A report on the use of television transmission circuits to broadcasters within a city area as well as long distance transmission between cities was discussed by Harold S. Osborne, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in an address recently in New York City before the first annual conference of the Television Broadcasters Association.

Osborne said, "For some years telephone companies have in a small way been providing television transmission circuits to broadcasters within a city area. For long distance television transmission between cities the Bell companies have designed a broad-band transmission system—a coaxial cable system—primarily for multiple telephone service but a system which can also be used for nationwide television transmission networks. This system has been checked by successful tests for distances up to 800 miles. The Bell system is now developing a second type of system—radio relay—designed for the same purposes. Companies have embarked upon a programme of construction of these very broad band systems which within a few years are expected to extend up and down the Eastern seaboard and across the continent, and from the East to Chicago, St. Louis and intermediate points. We expect to have a continually expanding nationwide network of very broad-band systems suitable for both transmission of television and multiple telephones transmission.

Plasma fraction that has proved effective in stopping hemorrhages resulting from hemophilia, incurable hereditary bleeding disease, also has been found effective in general surgery in controlling hemorrhage from a cut surface of the liver and kidney, in jaundiced patients, Professor Edwin J. Cohn of Harvard Medical School reported Dec. 11 at the annual scientific award ceremony of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in New York City.—USOWI.

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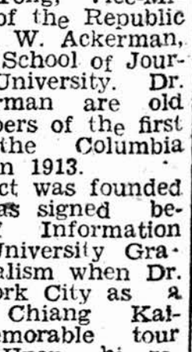

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Ya Urdu Hindi Nagri hai ya 'qurbaani' ya 'jhatka' hai.

These words from one of Iqbal's few satirical quatrains refer to one of India's perennial sources of trouble—the Urdu-Hindi controversy. They come to one's mind because once again the fanatics in both the camps are using the language problem to bolster the ramparts of communalism.

A big agitation is going on in the Hindi and Hindu Mahasabha press against the All-India Radio, the basis of which may be summed up as follows:—

1. The language used by the A.I.R. in its Hindustani transmissions is too Persianized.
2. The A.I.R. officials are generally ignorant about Hindi literature and seldom invite Hindi writers to give talks.
3. Hindi writers and poets are paid less than Urdu writers.
4. All this is due to the fact that A.I.R. is dominated by MUSLIMS.
5. To remedy the situation, the proportion of Hindus must be increased in the A.I.R. and,
6. "Hindi" must be recognized as a separate language, as distinct from Urdu, for the purposes of the radio programmes.

*

No Lingual Pakistan, Please!

Let me say at once that, to my personal knowledge, points number 1 and 2 are legitimate criticism. About the third I have no knowledge but if it is true, it is scandalous.

But I refuse to believe that the "step-motherly" treatment given to Hindi by the A.I.R. is a communal or religious issue, and I most emphatically do not want all chances of developing a common national language—HINDUSTANI—jeopardized by the permanent separation of Urdu and Hindi. Must we have a lingual Pakistan? I hope not.

Is Urdu the exclusive language of Muslims? Is Hindi the exclusive language of Hindus? Do ALL Muslims speak Urdu? Do ONLY Muslims speak Urdu? Do ALL Hindus speak Hindi? This is an age-old controversy and even on this page, much has been written about it. But this time, let me adduce some concrete evidence and leave the decision to the jury of my readers.

On this page will be found three facsimile blocks. Look at them carefully.

(1) The Bengali quotation from Tagore was inscribed by a Bengali MUSLIM—Professor Syed Mujtaba Ali.

(2) The Marathi quotation from Tilak was inscribed by a Maharashtrian MUSLIM—Mr. Moinuddin Harris, editor of "Ajmal".

(3) The Urdu newspaper, "Pratap", is an exponent of Hindu Mahasabha (and not Muslim League) views. It is one of the half a dozen prominent Urdu dailies edited and published by Hindu editors and publishers in Lahore.

But for shortage of space I would have printed facsimiles of the Muslim League organ in BENGALI, published from Calcutta, and a Muslim League organ in GUJERATI published in Bombay.

I had a talk recently with a Bengali Muslim intellectual who confessed he knew little Urdu and added, "Why should I? My mother tongue is Bengali." It seems some of his North Indian Muslim friends remonstrated with him for not knowing Urdu which, they said, was inexcusable for a Muslim. To this he replied, "As a Muslim I can be expected to know ARABIC—and I do know it very well. But why Urdu? What has it to do with Islam?"

Yes, indeed, what has it to do with Islam? The other day I attended a lecture delivered by Dr. Tarachand of the Allahabad University and his chaste Urdu left the entire Gujarati and Maharashtrian Muslim crowd gaping. During the first ten minutes of his speech I jotted down the following Persian and Arabic words he used: "Mas-ala", "Sama' kharashi", "Tabadla-i-khiyalat", "Ashkhaas", "Ehliyat", "Intikhaab", "Sarf-o-nahv", "Tehqeeq", "Nau waarid", "Awaam", etc.

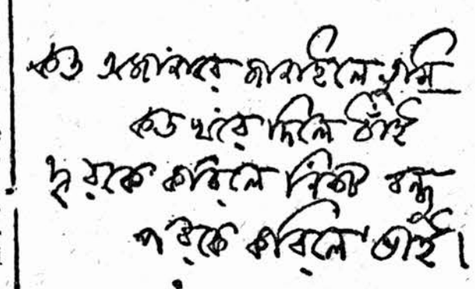
Do all these facts prove or not that to identify Urdu with Muslims and Hindi with Hindus—and thus to create a Pakistan in the sphere of language—is both stupid and mischievous?

*

Punjabis, Not Muslims!

I am not an apologist for the All-India Radio which I boycotted long before the Hindi writers decided to boycott it at the last session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. It is an imperialist, bureaucratic propaganda organisation for which I can have no sympathy. At the same time I fully sympathise with the grievances of

(1)



This writing in Bengali is a quotation from Tagore. Who wrote it? A Hindu or a Muslim?

the Hindi writers. But they are missing the whole point when they say that it is due to the domination of the A.I.R. by MUSLIMS.

Do they think, then, that the problem will be solved by engaging Hindus in the key-positions of the A. I. R.? If that were so, the problem would not have arisen at all. The Mehras and Lakshmanans and Krishenchandras and Rajendra Singh Bedis would have protected Hindi against Urduwallas like Bokharis. But they haven't. Why? Are they bad Hindus? No. But because most of them are Punjabis and they have been brought up in a province where the literary language used is almost exclusively Urdu. (Or the Mahasabha would not be publishing its organs in Urdu!) Most of them, though Hindus, cannot read Hindi. They are steeped in Urdu literature, they know more about Iqbal and Josh than Sumitranandan Panth and Nirala, more about Sa'adat Hasan Manto and Ismet Chughtai than any contemporary Hindi short-story writers. Some of these Hindus in the A. I. R., I know, have never heard of Hindi litterateurs like Rahul Sankritayan. No wonder that when they get key-positions in the A. I. R Urdu gets preference over Hindi and Urdu writers get preferential treatment over Hindi writers.

Where does the question of Hindus and Muslims come into it?

*

The Bureaucrat's Way

What is wrong with the A. I. R. is not that A. S. Bokhari, the Director-General, happens to be a Muslim, but that an enormous organisation dealing with a dozen languages and provincial cultures has been placed under a centralized administration in New Delhi and this central administration is almost exclusively officered by Punjabis. (This is an objective fact, not a reflection on the Punjab. The writer of these lines is a Punjabi!)

It is this centralized bureaucratic handling of the A. I. R. that is responsible for this language muddle.

Do they want a Programme Assistant in Bombay? Mr Bokhari dispatches a smart young man straight from the Government College, Lahore, and whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim he knows neither Gujerati nor Marathi nor Hindi. At one time neither the Station Director nor the Assistant Station Director nor the Director of Programmes knew either of the two local languages—Gujerati or Marathi—or Hindi, for that matter. Yet none of them was a Muslim!

A radio net-work, properly conceived, is a cultural organisation but under the benign auspices of British imperialism, it is treated like any other Government Department—Supply or Income-Tax or Excise. Hence there are absurd anomalies like a Punjabi in charge of Bombay station, a Bengali in Madras, a South Indian in Calcutta! Urdu-knowing Programme Assistants (Hindus) are dumped on Bombay, Gujerati-knowing Assistants from Bombay are transferred to Delhi or Lucknow! In these circumstances, how can one expect a live contact between a radio organisation and the local cultural and literary life?

Apart from the major issue of a really national policy for A. I. R. (which will come only in a free India), the organisation will improve only when it is decentralized and local stations are developed as homogeneous units serving distinct cultural zones and officered by representatives of the local culture and language.

Then Urdu would flourish in Lahore, and Hindi at Nagpur and Benares, and Hindi and Urdu both in Lucknow, Bengali in Calcutta, Gujerati would have a station of its own at Ahmedabad, and Marathi at Poona, and so on, with a cosmopolitan station at Bombay. And all these stations (except, perhaps, Lahore) would be able to run without the help of those smartly-dressed young boys from the Government College, Lahore, who are supposed to be able to run all radio stations—from Peshawar to Madras!

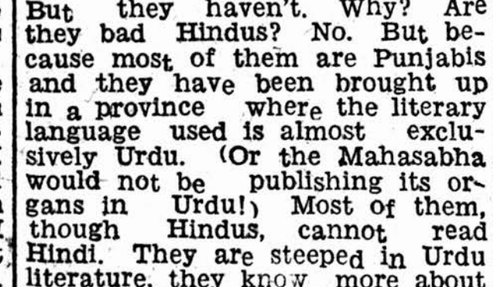
*

"Mongrel" Language!

Finally, we face the question: Should Urdu and Hindi be treated as separate languages (like Marathi and Gujerati) with separate programmes for each? Or should they be lumped together under the general and vague title of "Hindustani" thus leaving a loop-hole for one of these gaining the upper hand at the expense of the other.

This is a ticklish question which should be discussed and

(2)



This writing in Marathi is a quotation from Lokmanya Tilak. Who wrote it? A Hindu or a Muslim?

debated by experts—perhaps by a joint committee of representatives of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu.

One thing is certain: the treatment of any serious and technical subjects—scientific or literary—requires the use of either Persianized Urdu or Sanskritized Hindi, the common vocabulary of simple Hindustani still being too weak to bear such a burden. The choice should be left to the individual speaker, according to the requirements of his own subjects. A talk on 'Iqbal' by Maulvi Abdul Haq or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would necessarily require a Persianized vocabulary, a talk by Rahul Sankritayan on "Buddhist Sculptures" or on "Sanskrit Drama" by Akhtar Husain Raipuri would necessitate the use of a Sanskritized vocabulary. But why not let both be described as "Hindustani" talks, thereby helping the Hindiwallahs to learn a little Urdu by listening to the former and Urduwallahs to learn a little Hindi from the latter.

The steadily-growing national language—Hindustani—is a precious heritage of our national movement, a symbol of intercommunal as well as inter-provincial unity. The films have helped its popularization to a very great extent. The radio (whatever its other drawbacks and shortcomings) is helping the process by its Hindustani broadcasts—especially news bulletins. The language used by A. I. R might require improvement—at the present both the Hindiwallas and Urduwallas are equally angry with it. It has been called a 'mongrel' language. But then aren't we a 'mongrel' nation? Are not (one may even ask) all non-classical languages 'mongrel' languages and all nations (except primitive tribes) 'mongrel' peoples?

Too many fissures are already cracking our body politic. While preserving our provincial cultures and languages, let us not stifle the growth of Hindustani which is one of the few enduring manifestations of our impulse for national unity!

*

Fighting For What?

Does an average American know what he is fighting for? Does he know the difference between Fascism and Democracy, is he really keen that the former should be crushed and the latter should survive?

From my personal experience of American fighting men, I am doubtful if many of them know—or care—much about the ideological or idealistic implications of this war. I have met and talked to only two so far who were determined to finish off Hitler on ideological grounds—one was a Communist and the other a Socialist. I do not know for certain about the millions of soldiers and sailors and airmen and engineers. They may be genuine anti-Fascists. Or they may not be. I hope they are.

I have yet to read John ("U. S. A.") Dos Passos' new book "STATE OF THE NATION" which he wrote after a coast-to-coast tour of America. No copy seems to have reached local book-shops. But I read a review of it in the American Communist paper, "New Masses", in the course of which Bruce Minton, the reviewer, says with evident sarcasm:

> "One can only conclude from STATE OF THE NATION that to be objective is to bear nothing but pessimism and defeatism, to see only the ugly and contemptible. Mr. Dos Passos talked to a lot of people while wondering through this broad and sprawling country, and all of them, without exception, were cynical or at best uninterested in the war; all of them doubted the justice of the fight against fascism, if they thought about the problem. Most people were not aware that we are fighting the Nazis....."

Now, having read "U. S. A." I know that in Dos Passos' writing there is a strain of melancholy and optimism born out of contact with the sordid, soul-killing realities of the capitalistic system. Perhaps, while going round to record the impressions and reactions of people, he has been unduly cynical and unenthusiastic. Also one can say that he met only the civilians who, in any case, cannot have the crusading zeal of the fighting men at the front. But listen to what a hard-boiled frontline American reporter like Jack Belden has to say on the subject in his book "STILL TIME TO DIE." According to him, the American soldiers

(3)

This is the front page of an Urdu daily. Is it edited and published by Muslims or Hindus?

are brave, daring and resourceful" but fatalistic, and he adds:

"OUR MEN DO NOT BELIEVE THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR ANYTHING. NOT ONE IN A HUNDRED HAS ANY DEEP-SEATED POLITICAL BELIEF."

If that is true of the generally well-educated American soldiers, fighting under American Generals and an American National Government, what can one expect from the poor illiterate Indian soldier? Is he given a chance to understand? Is he told that he is fighting for a better world, for democracy or freedom? But the Government's recruiting posters do say that he will get Good Food, Good Pay and Quick Promotion!

ON THE USE OF 'SIR'

By K. Ramarao

A C. P. magistrate has made history. He has convicted and sentenced a barrister for contempt of court for greeting him with the plain words "good morning." He wanted 'sir' to be added,. The barrister declined, and the punishment of a fine followed

The Bar Association of Balaghat,—for that was the place where the incident occurred—was righteously indignant. It backed the brother and condemned the magistrate. I take it that the matter will not be allowed to rest there, lawyers being a pugnacious lot. It is not a matter of etiquette alone. It opens up large questions of law, usage, status and in a way, of psychology. About the magistrate we know little personally or officially. But Mr. V. P. Verma, the barrister concerned, must have felt that he was on strong ground when he omitted the 'sir.' After all he must have eaten his dinners in the Inns of London and must have 'devileed' for much bigger men before appearing before a mere magistrate.

Now, about this word 'sir.' Phonetically and linguistically it excites interest, causes confusion, and gathers round it at times metaphysical subtleties. Simple as it is, it is difficult to pronounce especially for those who do not speak English as their mother-tongue. Schoolboys, without knowing anything about international disputes or the strategy of General Eisenhower, pronounce it as 'Saar'. Some people delight in 'Sirr.' The true and plump Englishman does it curtly, like the first syallable in sur-tax which he dislikes to pay.

Psychological Significance

'Sir' is a matter of grave psychological significance ranging the whole gamut of emotions, such as fear, doubt, respect, obedience, courtesy, contempt, emphasis. You must always sir your teacher, while he has a right to address you plainly in the name your parents gave you. When an old teacher of yours, proud of the fact that you have distinguished yourself in life, writes a letter to you as "My dear Mr. So and So," you have a right to resent it. It is not a compliment, it is an insult. Once a teacher, always a teacher once a pupil, always a pupil. After leaving school we give up the use of the word if we can help it, but convent-educated boys carry it through life as part of their mental apparatus

In Government service you have just to say it, whatever be your rank. A Chief Secretary might be the colleague of the Governor tomorrow as an adviser; the Adviser might happen to be a senior of the Governor in the service, but so long as the seniority and juniority of status, are there, you must say 'sir'. Clerks can't do without it, whether it is a secretariat or a commercial house. On English sporting fields the professional addresses the captain not as a colleague, but as something less. "Congratulations, sir, on your century," said a professional to Jardine at Karachi. "Congratulations be blowed," Jardine replied. "I have exhausted all my luck for the season." He had had five 'lives' before reaching the three figures. In the law courts it is either 'sir' or 'your honour.' But their lordships are always their lordships, whether it "pleases" them or not. Journalists are a democratic lot, and so we content ourselves with "Okay, Chief".

Final With A Bang!

The usages of 'sir' are varied and indefinite. It is filled with a mighty meaning when a speaker like the President of the United States (President Wilson) starts off with addressing King George the Fifth as "Your Majesty" at a Buckingham Palace dinner and thereafter as often as he wants, addresses the king merely as 'sir'. The king does not become a knight because of that. "Mr President sir" is the common form in a legislature, though speakers for want of the next word, go or 'sirring' all the time and spoil its effect. When Dr. Johnson says 'No, sir, the 'sir' is not only decisive and emphatic, but is final with a bang.

'My dear sir,' is common usage to a person whom you respect and you know. If you omit the 'my' the familiarity is of a lesser degree. That abominable phrase, 'Dear sirs,' is commercial English. A father can say to his son: "My dear sir, it is time you began to earn for yourself, instead of sponging on me." It denotes both affection and contempt. When the maid in the school-book song said: "I didn't ask you to marry me, sir," she shook off the impertinent young fellow like a bunch of sour grapes.

Conflict And Confusion

The radical meaning of the word no longer obtains. You can make money in the black market and build a hospital, or buy Defence Bonds and in recognition can be made a knight. In a country like India it is rarely an honour worth talking about, especially in the Gandhian era when titles are at a discount It is often a mark of betrayal and national treachery. It would be even worse when answering the telephone at the other end a knight says: "I am Sir Valiant Humbug speaking." The knight reminds us of King Arthur's Round Table when every day brought a noble chance and when every noble chance brought a noble knight. Shakespeare seems to have thought rather poorly of his knights. He certainly reached the limit when he made the Bastard in King John bend as a commoner and get up as a knight in the light of the King's knowledge of his parentage. The delighted Bastard remarked: "Now, I can make every Jane a lady."

Conflict and confusion arise in the use of 'sir' by itself independently or in conjunction with other names. Can you say "Babu Sir So and So." The owner will resent the addition of 'Babu.' But for a "Lala" it would be good business to have it above the insignia of knighthood. A knight who is also a doctor would possibly like to appropriate both, though it would be difficult to pronounce the two words without getting a lump in the throat.

Why Not "Namaste"?

It is, again, Sir Radhakrishnan and not Sir Sarvepally, because among the Andhras the Christian name is "Radhakrishnan" and 'Sarvepally' is the surname. But you cannot say 'Sir Sapru.' You must say 'Sir Tej'. Among the Christians, there are at times as many as half a dozen Christian names and you must make sure by what name the individual concerned would prefer to be called. It might be Sir William Malcolm Hailey, but he might want to be called by the second Christian name

Some people like Bernard Shaw hate to be reminded of a sector of their nominal front. He screams with indignation if you put the 'George' in the name.

You must not take liberties with the names of knights. You can address Sir Frank Moodie only, if you are sure he will not grow moody. In any case it would be wrong to say merely 'Sir Frank' straightaway. There will be infinite trouble when a knight and a judge get mixed up in one. A smart young thing once went up to Sir Charles Darling, then one of his Majesty's judges, and thought it clever on her part to ask him how she should address him. Was it Sir Charles Darling or Mr. Justice Darling? "Don't bother about it," the ready-witted judge replied. "You can call me plain darling".

The Balaghat trouble I am sure, would not have arisen if we had not been trying too much in this country with the western terminology of polite intercourse. The magistrate was an Indian, the barrister was an Indian. Instead of raising a whole host of superiority demands and inferiority complexes the barrister should have said 'Namaste.' The word in Lucknow is 'Adabarz.'

STETTINIUS KNOWN AS MAN OF PURPOSE AND ACTION

Edward R. Stettinius recently appointed U. S. Secretary of State, is of broad social vision and humanitarian instincts.

Although born to an inheritance of prosperity and success, he is as familiar with the problems of the working man as with the intricacies of big business and international affairs. His career has been rounded and his contacts both in the United States and abroad cover many branches of the human family.

His father, Edward R. Stettinius, was an orphan who built up his own career in typical American tradition. In his college days "Stet" Junior, as he was known to his classmates, aspired to the ministry and a touch of missionary fervor is one of his characteristics today. His entire career illustrates his desire to help people in practical ways. This instinct and experience will now be focused on a broader sphere of international affairs.

Stettinius makes few speeches. He is fluent and easy on the platform but shuns oratory, and his words are carefully chosen. He is a perfectionist in business affairs and cuts through red tape without friction. His own amiability has been one of his assets, but behind the suavity of his looks and manner are drive and tenacity. He has shouldered the gigantic task of directing lend-lease operations, yet gets down to individual cases with comparative ease.

Trip Made To Europe

Stettinius is 44 years old, five feet ten inches tall, athletically built and moves with easy grace. His hair has been snow white since his college days. Jet-black eyebrows, a ruddy complexion and a flashing smile create an impression of strength and friendliness. He speaks crisply with a thoroughly American intonation compounded of the various elements in his birth and upbringing. His mother was from Richmond, Virginia, a city in the middle south. His boyhood was spent in the Middle West and on Staten Island near New York City He was educated at Pomfret School in Connecticut and at the University of Virginia.

He seemed destined for the pulpit when he left the university but his father suggested a trip to Europe with a friend before deciding on his life work. On his return his father guided him again, this time to a tour of American industrial plants.

John Lee Pratt, an alumnus of the University of Virginia offered him a job with the General Motors Corporation. He started at the bottom as a stockroom attendant earning 44 cents an hour. At the age of 31 he was vice-president of the company. Already his humanitarian impulses were in evidence. He negotiated a group insurance plan for the company's 220,000 employees. He investigated health and working conditions. He ran employees welfare activities. He plunged into a "share the work" movement and for the first time came into contact with Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York State. They have been friends ever since.

Sympathy With Labour

At the age of 38 Stettinius became chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corporation. In this capacity he established friendly relations with labour. One of his first moves was to oppose a suggestion that wages be reduced in proportion to the reduced price of steel. When he went into Government service he gave up his 100,000 dollar yearly post, sold all his securities, and converted his money into cash and government bonds.

In 1939 as chairman of the War Resources Board he organized the productive capacity of the nation for defence. As director of priorities in the Office of Production Management he started an endless flow of battleships, tanks, airplanes, munitions, foodstuffs and supplies that continues to-day in a mighty stream. He was Lend-Lease Administrator from 1941 until this function was merged with the Foreign Economic Administration. In 1944 he flew to London on a special mission to discuss lend-lease affairs and post-war problems. He has summed up his hopes for the future in his book "Lend-Lease: Weapon for Victory" published in the autumn of 1943 In it he says:

"What we are able to do with our victory when it is finally ours will depend entirely on whether we make peace in the same way as we have learned to fight aggression—as the United Nations. With unity we have achieved miracles since Lend-Lease Act was passed on March 11, 1941. We have escaped disaster that might have set back the clocks of freedom for centuries to come. We are winning, instead, an opportunity to make new and great advances toward a better life for ourselves and for all men. We can use that opportunity only if we stick together."

A Speedy Worker

Stettinius works with speed and efficiency when a business problem arises. When an urgent request for 4,000 tons of barbed wire reached him from Russia in October 1941, he telephoned every possible source in the country and found that only 700 tons suitable for military purposes were immediately available and that the only convoy which could get it to Russia in time to help was sailing within two weeks. In the days that followed wire mills worked 24 hours a day turning out their product. The United States Army gave what it could. British representatives turned over any available stock they had in the United States. When the convoy sailed for Russia barbed wire, priceless for a besieged city, was on board.

Another incident of the hectic days of lend-lease administration occurred immediately after American and British forces landed in North Africa. An air raid on one of the major ports had seriously damaged electrical equipment needed to run the port. One vital part had been blown to bits and could not be replaced on the spot. General Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a messenger by plane to Washington. He arrived on a Saturday.

Stettinius started machinery moving. A quick survey showed that only one piece of equipment that might fill the need was available. It was being made by an electrical company on a special rush order from the U. S. Navy. The Army's need of it was so pressing that the Navy promptly released it. Plant employees worked night and day over the week-end to finish and adapt the equipment to fresh electrical specifications. On Tuesday Gen. Eisenhower's messenger flew back to North Africa, his mission successfully completed.

This drive and tenacity are characteristic of Stettinius, whether the issue is large or small.

Accent On Men

Stettinius places emphasis on men rather than on materials and machines, considering the human element a "prime necessity and a supreme asset of any business." He has a passion for finding the right man for the right job.

Stettinius lives in an apartment hotel outside Washington and likes to walk two miles to his office on the banks of the Potomac river. He rides and swims excellently. When he can get away he spends his weekends at his 500 acre estate, "The Horseshoe," which stands on a hill above the Rapidan river in Virginia. He has little time now to be a country squire. He collects autographed books and has made a hobby of rounding up rare and historic vehicles. He owns three covered wagons, symbol of American pioneering days. One is at Williamsburg Virginia. The other is in Henry Ford's museum at Dearborn, Michigan.

Stettinius' wife, like his mother, is from Virginia. He was married in 1926 to Virginia Wallace of Richmond. They have three sons, Edward aged 17 and Wallace and Joseph, twins, aged 11.—USOWI.

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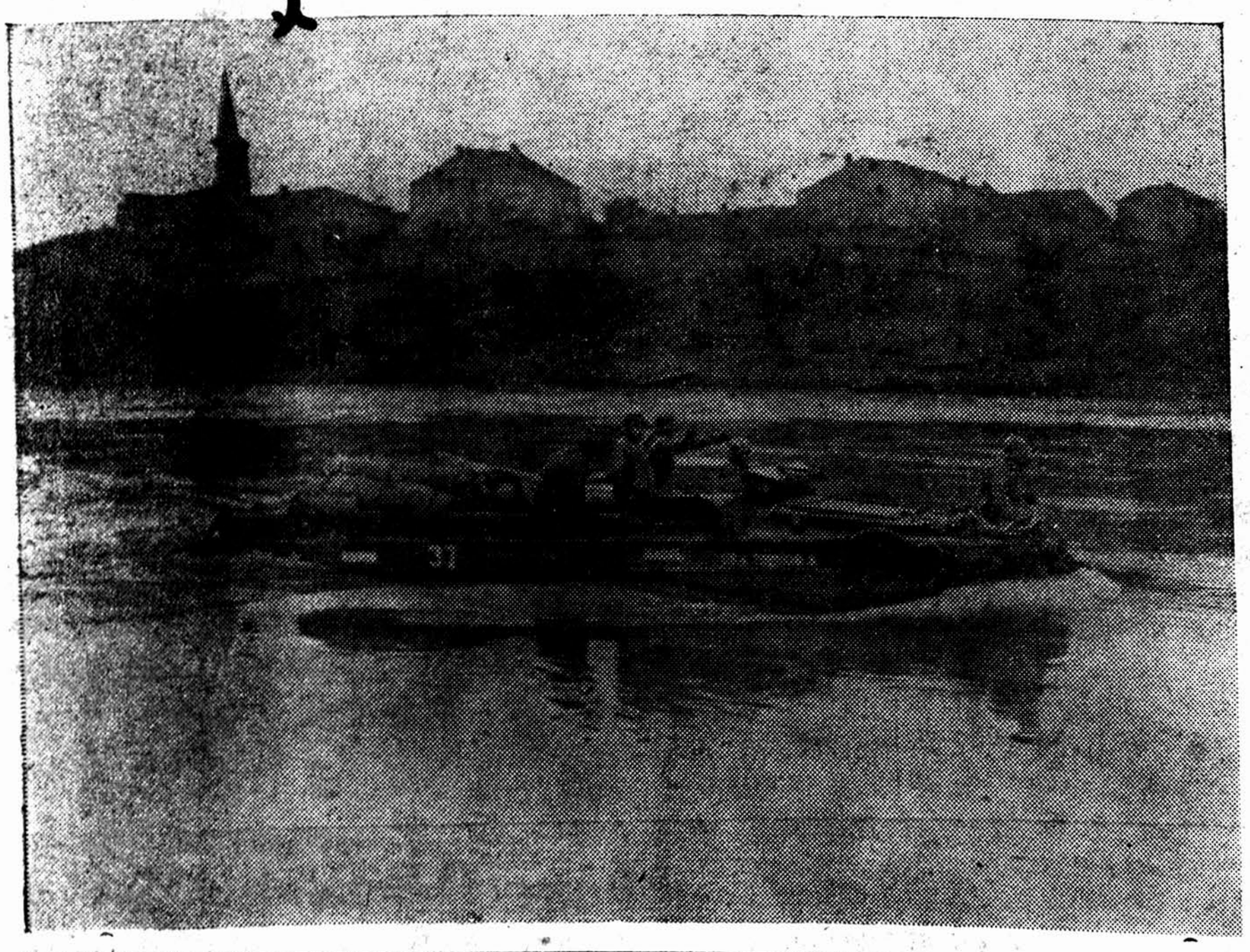
SCENES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT



(Above) German prisoners, inadequately clad for winter and most of them under twenty, march to the rear from Haboadange, France, guarded by American soldiers riding in jeeps..

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(Left) A. U. S. Army "duck", a two-and-a-half ton amphibious truck, crosses the Moselle River in France loaded with supplies.

Story Of Suresh Vaidya's Fight

By MARGARET POPE

A few days ago I met Suresh Vaidya, the Indian who recently served 98 days' hard labour for refusing to answer his Call Up Notice for service in the British Army. I went to his comfortable flat in West London and was met at the door by the younger of his two little daughters, Vimla. She, like her sister, wears her hair in dark plaits and her ambition when she comes to India next month is to learn Indian dancing and music and to wear a sari with a gold border! A moment later Vimla had introduced me to her mother, Madge Vaidya—a tall English girl who, in 1928, became world famous for her daring rescue of three people from a house half-submerged by the Thames floods of that year. Mrs. Vaidya, like the girls, has never been to India before. She plied me with excited questions about life over there and is as thrilled as the children at the prospect of their new homeland. For Vaidya has decided to leave London and all that he has achieved after eleven hard years of struggle, and to continue his fight for India's freedom on Indian soil. And his wife is hundred per cent with him in this decision. She is already an expert cook in certain Indian dishes and wants to learn more!

Sincerity And Courage

At this point Vaidya himself came in: slim, handsome with an intelligent face and quiet manners, he looked about 35 or so. Within a few moments we were, settled by the fire, and deep in a discussion on India's political set-up; after ten years' absence he had much to ask about conditions over there. He questioned me closely: he has followed every step of the national struggle since he joined in the Youth Movement of the Congress when a student of 17 in Bombay, and India's freedom has been his passion and aim in life ever since. I realised that after a few minutes' conversation with him. I realised why it is he is one of the most respected Indians in London—and certainly the most popular in Fleet Street. It is his sincerity—and his courage. What he learned in his work in the Indian Trade Union Movement and in the Congress Socialist Party, he has never forgotten. In spite of his much envied position on the London staff of "Time" and an assured future, he did not hesitate when the time came to sacrifice these in addition to serving his gruelling imprisonment. When he came out of jail, he found his employment with "Time" was at an end. As he told me this, I saw from his face how much this had cost him. As a journalist, I knew only a very deep conviction could have led him to take such a step. And it was that conviction that impressed not only Vaidya's friends and colleagues here but also his judges, both at the Tribunals and Court Martial, and the officers and men with whom he came in contact. His action over here has brought India as a living, vital issue before the eyes of thousands of British men and women—in a way they can understand. It was like this: in August 1941, shortly after the Government had come out with a law declaring Indians and other colonials who had lived in England for 2 years or more, eligible for conscription—Vaidya applied to the Tribunal for exemption. "On what grounds?" I asked him... "As a conscientious objector?"

"No", replied Vaidya, "I am not a conscientious objector. As I told the Magistrate at the tribunal, I will fight for India's freedom with arms. But the law conscripting Indians resident in this country was passed without the consent of our national leaders in India. Even the opinion of Indians in this country, whom it directly affected, was not consulted. It was an arbitrary measure which painfully reminded us of our loss of freedom. As an Indian, and a follower of the Indian National Congress, I consider that morally and politically no obligation rests upon me to participate in this war in any shape or form." "Then what happened?" I asked. "The Tribunal," said Vaidya "refused to grant the exemption on my grounds. The Appellate Tribunal also refused. That was November 1941. Then the Call Up Papers arrived. I returned these with a polite letter putting forward my reasons for doing so in clear language. I stated that I was a national of India—not permanent resident in this country. I said that like hundreds of millions of my countrymen, I was passionately interested in freedom for all peoples and because of that I felt obliged to keep aloof from Britain holding my country in subjection causing untold suffering and famine. I quoted the resolution of the Transport and General Workers Union (of which Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour is chief) on December 11th: The present state of affairs (famine) in India constitutes a final condemnation of British rule and is doing untold damage to the United Nations." And finally I told them that as a son of India, I felt that only a free and Independent and Sovereign India had the moral right to conscript me." .. Eighteen days afterwards Vaidya was arrested and after being brought before a Magistrate, turned over to the Army authorities.

In Jail

The latter treated him with considerable understanding and a number of the men among whom he lived while awaiting his Court Martial became firm friends and admired his stand. At the Court Martial he was given 98 days' hard labour and sent to Maidstone Prison where he served his sentence among criminals of all types: treatment in the jails was harsh and the labour imposed backbreaking and humili ing—but when at last his ordeal was over, the Army discharged him. But he was still liable for other forms of National Service. In spite of the threat of another 3 months of prison, he rejected this order also—and was after some weeks exempted. So he had won through without yielding an inch along the way. He had ruined his journalistic career. But he had fought—and won—on the issue of India.

"Nehru, Gandhi and those behind the bars, "will be proud of you", I told him as we said goodbye.

That is the story of Vaidya's fight over here. I am proud it should be the first story I have to send to India since my arrival here. I am glad, too, that he has decided to return to his country. For great as his loss is to the anti-imperialist front over here, India in her present plight and acute distress has need of such men as Vaidya. Those of us who have known him over here will regret his departure—but wish him all success in his new venture..in his own land

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